# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1842. [NO. 1311.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 75 if paid during the year of subscription; $4 00 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜



BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.
March, 1842. 70tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be given by the subscriber for the apprehension of his negro fellow BOB, who absconded on Friday morning last. Said Bob is about 6 feet 6 inches in height; light complected. He will no doubt when he left a pair of yellow homespun pantaloons and shirt of homespun, and wore a hair cap. The above reward will be paid on his lodgment in any Jail, so that I may get him.

S. EMANUEL.
Bowersville, S. C. June 7, 1842. 7-3m

Keith, Russell & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE just received on consignment
500 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil,
500 do Fall strained Oil.

The Oil is of the best quality, and will be sold at New York prices.

References to Murchison, Reid & Co., C P Mallett, P S Benbow, Pres't of Cross Creek Manf'g Co. Wilmington, July, 5. 10-tf

TRUSTEES' SALE.

ON Friday the 12th day of August next, at the late dwelling house of Archibald Cameron, dec'd, about 3 miles North of Fayetteville, the Subscriber, by virtue of Deed of Trust executed to him by the said Cameron, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on six months credit, the purchasers giving bonds with two good securities, all the property conveyed in said deed of Trust, consisting of Two Tracts of valuable Land, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, near the Bluff meeting House containing 1000 acres, more or less; also, Stock of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

ARCH'D McLERAN, Trustee
July 8, 1842. 10-4w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William J. Anderson of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

William R. Carman of Cumberland County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Robert Torrence of Cumberland County, late Sheriff for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Duncan McKinnon of Sampson County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
June 3 1842. 9-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS Court at Chambers, may be considered as always open for the reception of petitions, except when I am on my Circuit, or otherwise necessarily absent.

Those who have been declared Bankrupts, may prepare, according to the Rules, for a final hearing at the stated Courts to which their cases respectively belong. The necessary publications will be ordered by the Court; and notice, according to Form 23 and Rule 54, must be given by the Solicitor or by the party—the former making an official report, the latter verifying the fact by the affidavit of a disinterested person, to be filed in Court.

It is ordered, that Rule 48 be so modified as to read thus—"Ten days' previous notice, by public advertisement, shall be given of the sale of personal effects, and four weeks, of real estate—to be published so as best to benefit the sale."

The Petitioner to be declared a Bankrupt, when he files his petition at Chambers, must deposite the sum of $5 with the Clerk, to cover the charges down to the decree of bankruptcy, and must also pay the printer for publication.

The Fayetteville Observer will be my principal organ of communication on proceedings in bankruptcy.

H. POTTER, D. J. U. S. N. C.
At Chambers, July 2, 1842. 9-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Elijah Suggs of Montgomery County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Francis Westbrook of Sampson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Turney Westbrook of Sampson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Archibald McK. Sowell of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

John W. Potter of Bladen County, Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Evan Bevan of Bladen County, Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Quimby Sowell of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

John Jordan of Montgomery County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

John Northcott of Montgomery County, Millwright, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Walter A. Jordan of Montgomery County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Jesse F. Muse of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Carrol Brady of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

John Smith of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Noah Brewer of Moore County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

George Hunsucker of Moore County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Salmon Strong of Sampson County, Physician, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Isaac Jones of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Jethro Denson of Moore County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

James H. Muse of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Brinkley Phillips of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Stephen Pledger of Robeson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

John Averitt of Cumberland County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Albert P. Hurt of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Josiah Tyson of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

John Smith of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

James Riddle of Moore County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
June 30, 1842. 9-3w

Daguerreotype Miniatures

THIS may be seen at my Room every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 7 to 5 o'clock, at the Court House, up stairs.

July 8, 1842. 2tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,

which I am disposed to sell at reduced prices.

H. BEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
June 28, 1842. 8tf

FEVER AND AGUE.

REPUDIATION!

I FEEL myself at length imperatively called upon, though through the force of circumstance, yet with feelings of pain and mortification, to repudiate Rowand's Tonic Mixture that has been made known to the Western country, at this time, with its manufacture and sale, since 1839. The genuine recent return to Philadelphia I found the Mixture prepared essentially different from my original," to which the many failures in its exhibition, of which I hear from almost every agency, are ascribed.

Being prevailed upon to resume my old business, I have concluded at whatever sacrifice, to purchase all that remained in the hands of Commission Agents and remand it to Philadelphia, and relinquish them, for the least possible delay, with supplies of the original Tonic Mixture of *full strength*, genuineness, and purity, under its *present name* of "ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE."

Now in order to distinguish hereafter the true and original article from all other Tonic Mixture; and from all the ten thousand counterfeits, imitations, substitutes, and various other pretended cures for *Fever and Ague*,—which ever have and ever will inundate the land,—each and every bottle, in addition to being wrapped in a *new direction*, and an *extra covering*, is now furnished with a *label*, on which is my own *written signature*, which passes across the mouth of the bottle, and must be destroyed in drawing the cork.

As any one who will have the audacity to forge my signature will be liable to states prison, it is to be hoped that this precaution, if attended to, may protect the community from imposition. But the surest way of guarding against deception, is to procure the Mixture direct from the Proprietor himself, DR. JOHN R. ROWAND, No. 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia, or from the accredited Agents and Dealers, of unimpeachable character and honesty.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture" to effect a lasting *cure* of Fever and Ague, *the Proprietor restores the original guarantee*, viz. *The money shall be returned in every case where the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.*

☞ A Fresh supply, just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

July 1, 1842. 9-2w

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT.
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 2, 1842. 5-tf

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,
COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

French Burr Mill Stones,
Anchor Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

JUST received and for sale, a few pair of French Burr Mill Stones, manufactured by the celebrated Wm. Tyack, New York. These Stones are favorably known in this and other States, of which we have abundant proof. The prices have been reduced to suit the present hard times. Those wishing Stones for the present season, will do well to send their orders to us soon.

H. HALL & JOHNSON.
July 6, 1842. 9-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Jesse Sanders of Moore County, Farmer, creditor of Archibald Munroe of Moore County, Merchant, that he be declared Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
June 3 1842. 9-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS Court at Chambers, may be considered as always open for the reception of petitions, except when I am on my Circuit, or otherwise necessarily absent.

Those who have been declared Bankrupts, may prepare, according to the Rules, for a final hearing at the stated Courts to which their cases respectively belong. The necessary publications will be ordered by the Court; and notice, according to Form 23 and Rule 54, must be given by the Solicitor or by the party—the former making an official report, the latter verifying the fact by the affidavit of a disinterested person, to be filed in Court.

It is ordered, that Rule 48 be so modified as to read thus—"Ten days' previous notice, by public advertisement, shall be given of the sale of personal effects, and four weeks, of real estate—to be published so as best to benefit the sale."

The Petitioner to be declared a Bankrupt, when he files his petition at Chambers, must deposite the sum of $5 with the Clerk, to cover the charges down to the decree of bankruptcy, and must also pay the printer for publication.

The Fayetteville Observer will be my principal organ of communication on proceedings in bankruptcy.

H. POTTER, D. J. U. S. N. C.
At Chambers, July 2, 1842. 9-3w

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
1 cercon Caracas Indigo.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 5, 1842. 9-tf

NEW GOODS,
Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shaws and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8-tf

A Cape Fear Plantation,
With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

Including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING with its appendant out-houses, handsomely situated, as well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.

JOHN SMITH.
June 22, 1842. 8-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Patrick Dailey of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Duncan T. Patterson of Sampson county, School master, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st October next.

John M. Stedman of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Robert Watson of Fayetteville Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James H. Cole of Richmond county, Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington on Monday the 31st of October next.

John Cole of Richmond county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

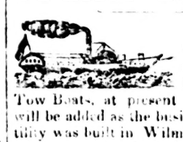
John C. Lutz of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James Jenkins of Cumberland county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Charles A. McMillan of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

H. POTTER, D. J. U. S. N. C.
June 18, 1842. 7-10w

NEW
STEAM BOAT LINE.



A STEAM BOAT LINE has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat Utility," and a set of Tow Boats, at present three in number. Others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 bales of Cotton, and draws then but little over three feet.

Country Merchants who wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and early in the Fall, when the River is generally low, will find it to their advantage to patronize this. Several Forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country as will be beneficial to all concerned. The business will be done principally by towing Lighters, which will insure a passage while there is two feet water in the channel.

B. BRYAN & BRO., *Agents.*

*From the Transcript (Charleston) of March 3d.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

This is to all whom it may concern—we the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, Jr., Shipwrights of the above named city, by the request of Jno. Kirkpatrick, repaired on board the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or more bales of Cotton

To which we have fixed our names and seals, this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, (Seal.)
JOS. ADDISON, (Seal.)
JAS. MARSH, Jr. (Seal.)

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28, 1842.

I do hereby certify, that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work, or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped out during the time I was on board of her.

WILLIAM CLEMMONS.
June 6, 1842. 6-1an3m


## MR. CLAY'S SPEECH,
CONCLUDED.

I turn, Sir, from these personal allusions and reminiscences, to the vastly more important subject of the present actual condition of this country. If they could ever be justifiable or excusable, it would be on such an occasion as this, when I am addressing those to whom I am bound by so many intimate and friendly ties.

In speaking of the present state of the country, it will be necessary for me to touch with freedom and independence upon the past as well as the present, and upon the conduct, spirit and principles of parties. In doing this, I assure my democratic brethren and fellow citizens, of whom I am told there are many here present, (and I tender them my cordial thanks for the honor done me by their attendance here this day, with as much sincerity and gratitude as if they agreed with me in political sentiment,) that nothing is farther from my intention than to say one single word that ought to wound their feelings or give offence to them. But surely, if there ever was a period in the progress of any People when all were called upon, with calmness and candor, to consider thoroughly the present posture of public and private affairs, and deliberately to inquire into the causes and remedies of this unpropitious state of things, we have arrived at that period in the United States. And, if ever a People stood bound by the highest duties to themselves and to their posterity, to sacrifice upon the altar of their country, cherished prejudices and party predilections and antipathies, we are now called upon to make that sacrifice, if necessary.

What is our actual condition? It is one of unexampled distress and embarrassment, as universal as it is intense, pervading the whole community, and sparing none. Property of all kinds, and every where, fallen and falling in value; agricultural produce of every description at the most reduced prices; money unsound and at the same time scarce, and becoming more scarce by preparations, of doubtful and uncertain issue, to increase its scarcity; all the departments of business inactive and stagnant; exchanges extravagantly high, and constantly fluctuating; credit, public and private, at the lowest ebb, and confidence lost; and a feeling of general discouragement and depression. And what darkens the gloom which hangs over the country, no one can discern any termination of this sad state of things, nor see in the future any glimpses of light or hope.

Is not this a faithful, though appalling, picture of the United States in 1842? I appeal to all present, Whigs and Democrats, Ladies and Gentlemen, to say if it be at all too high colored.

Now let us see what was our real condition only the short time of ten years ago. I had occasion, in February 1832, in the Senate of the United States, when I was defending the American System against the late Gen. Hayne of South Carolina, to describe it; and I refer to this description as *evidence* of what I believed to be the state of the country at that time. That it conformed to the truth of the case, I appeal with confidence to those now present. On that occasion, among other things, I said:

"I have now to perform the more pleasing task of exhibiting an imperfect sketch of the existing state of the unparalleled prosperity of the country. On a general survey, we behold cultivation extended, the arts flourishing, the face of the country improved, our people fully and profitably employed, and the public countenance exhibiting tranquility, contentment and happiness. And, if we descend into particulars, we have the agreeable contemplation of a people out of debt, land rising slowly in value, but in a secure and salutary degree: a ready, though extravagant, market for all the surplus productions of our industry; innumerable flocks and herds browsing and gamboling on ten thousand hills and plains, covered with rich and verdant grasses; our cities expanded, and whole villages springing up, as it were, by enchantment; our exports and our imports increased and increasing; our tonnage, foreign and coastwise, swelling and fully occupied; the rivers of our interior animated by the perpetual thunder and lightning of countless steamboats; the currency sound and abundant; the public debt of two wars nearly redeemed; and, to crown all, the public treasury overflowing, embarrassing Congress, not to find objects of taxation, but to select the objects which shall be liberated from the impost. If the term of seven years were to be selected, of the greatest prosperity which this people have enjoyed, since the establishment of their present Constitution, it would be exactly that period of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the Tariff of 1824."

And that period embraced the whole term of the administration of Mr. John Q. Adams, which has been so unjustly abused!

The contrast in the state of the country at the two periods of 1832 and 1842, is most remarkable and startling. What has precipitated us from that great height of enviable prosperity down to the lowest depths of pecuniary embarrassment? What has occasioned the wonderful change? No foreign foe has invaded and desolated the country. We have had neither famine nor earthquakes. That there exists a cause there can be no doubt; and I think it equally clear that the cause, whatever it may be, must be a general one; for nothing but a general cause could have produced such wide-spread ruin, and every where we behold the same or similar effects, every interest affected, every section of the Union suffering, all descriptions of produce and property depressed in value. And whilst I endeavor to find out that cause, and to trace to their true source the disastrous effects which we witness and feel, and lament, I entreat the Democratic portion of my audience, especially to listen with patience and candor, and, dismissing for a moment party biasses and prejudices, to decide with impartiality and in a spirit of genuine patriotism.

It has been said by those, in high authority, that the People are to blame and not the Government; and that the distresses of the country have proceeded from speculation and overtrading. The people have been even reproached for expecting too much from Government, and not relying sufficiently upon their own exertions. And they have been reminded that the highest duty of the Government is to take care of itself, leaving the People to shift for themselves as well as they can. Accordingly we have seen the Government retreating from the storm which it will be seen, in the sequel, itself created, and taking shelter under the Sub-Treasury.

That there have been some speculation and overtrading, may be true; but all have not speculated and over-traded; whilst the distress reaches, if not in the same degree, the cautious and the prudent, as well as the enterprising and adventurous. The error of the argument consists in mistaking the effect for the cause. What produced the overtrading? What was the cause of speculation? How were the people tempted to abandon the industrious and secure pursuits of life, and embark in doubtful and perilous, but seducing enterprizes? That is the important question.

Now, fellow citizens, I take upon myself to show that the people have been far less to blame than the General Government, and that whatever of error they committed, was the natural and inevitable consequence of the unwise policy of their rulers. To the action of Government is mainly to be ascribed the disorders, embarrassment and distress which all have now so much reason to deplore. And, to be yet more specific, I think they are to be fairly attributed to the action of the Executive branch of the Federal Government.

Three facts or events, all happening about the same time, if their immediate effects are duly considered, will afford a clear and satisfactory solution of all the pecuniary evils which now unhappily afflict this country.

The first was the veto of the re-charter of the Bank of the United States. The second was the removal of the deposites of the United States from that Bank to local banks. And the third was the refusal of the President of the United States, by an arbitrary stretch of power, to sanction the passage of the Land Bill. These events all occurred, in quick succession, in 1832-3, and each of them deserves particular consideration.

1. When the Bank of the United States had fully recovered from the errors of its early administration, and at the period when it was proposed to re-charter it, it furnished the best currency that ever existed, possessing not merely unbounded confidence in the United States, but throughout the whole commercial world.—No institution was ever more popular, and the utility of a Bank of the United States was acknowledged by President Jackson in his Veto message, in which he expressly stated, that he could have suggested to Congress the plan of an unexceptionable charter, if application had been made to him. And I state as a fact, what many, I am sure, will here remember and sustain, that in the canvass then going on for the Presidency, many of his friends in this State gave assurances, that, in the event of his re-election, a Bank of the United States would be established.

It was held out to the people, that a better currency should be supplied, and a more safe and faithful execution of the fiscal duties towards the Government would be performed by the local banks, than by the bank of the United States.

What was the immediate effect of the overthrow of that institution! The establishment of innumerable local banks, which sprung up every where, with a rapidity to which we cannot look back without amazement. A respectable document which I now hold in my hand, I believe correctly states, that in 1830 the aggregate banking capital of the Union was $145,190,268. Within two years after the removal of the deposites, the banking capital had swollen to $331,250,327, and in 1837 it reached $440,195,710. Whilst the United States Bank was in existence, the local banks, not aspiring to the regulation of the currency, were chartered with small capitals, as occasion and business required. After 1833, they were chartered without necessity and multiplied beyond example. In December, 1837, there were no less than 709 State banks. Nearly four hundred banks sprung up upon the ruins of the United States Bank, and $250,000,000 of capital was incorporated, to supply the uses formerly discharged by the $35,000,000 capital of the Bank of the United States. The impulse given to extravagance and speculation by this enormous increase of banking capital, was quickened by the circulars of the Treasury Department to these pet State banks that were made the custodiers of the National Revenue."

A vast proportion of these new banks, more I believe than four-fifths, were chartered by Legislatures in which the Democratic party had the undisputed ascendancy. I well remember that, in this State, the presses of that party made a grave charge against me of being inimical to the establishment here of State banks; and I was opposed to their establishment, until all prospect vanished of getting a Bank of the United States.

The effect upon the country of this sudden increase to such an immense amount, of the banking capital of the country, could not fail to be very great, if not disastrous. It threw out, in the utmost profusion, Bank notes, post notes, checks, drafts, bills, &c. The currency thus put forth, the people had been assured was better than that supplied by the Bank of the United States; and, after the removal of the deposites, the Local Banks were urged and stimulated, by the Secretary of the Treasury, freely to discount and accommodate upon the basis of those deposites. Flooded as the country was, by these means and in this way, with all species of Bank money and facilities, is it surprising that they should have rushed into speculation, and freely adventured in the most desperate enterprises? It would have been better to have avoided them; it would have been better that the people should have been wiser and more prudent than Government; but who is most to blame, they who yielded to temptation so throw a before them—they who yielded confidence to their rulers—they who could not see when this inordinate issue of money was to cease, or to become vitiated: or Government, that tempted, seduced and betrayed them?

And now, fellow-citizens, do let us, in calmness and candor, revert for a moment to some of the means which were employed to break down the Bank of the United States, and to inflict upon the country all the sad consequences which ensued. I shall not stop to expose the motives of the assault upon that institution, and to show that it was because it refused to make itself basely and servilely instrumental to the promotion of political views and objects.

The Bank was denounced as a monster, aiming, as was declared, to rob the people of their liberties, and to subvert the Government of the country. The Bank to subvert the Government! Why how could the Bank continue to exist after the overthrow of that Government to which it was indebted for its existence, and in virtue of whose authority it could alone successfully operate? Convulsions, revolutions, civil wars, are not the social conditions most favorable to Bank prosperity; but they flourish most when order, law, regularity, punctuality and successful business prevail.

Rob the people of their liberties! And pray what would it do with them after the robbery was perpetrated? It could not put them in its vaults, or make interest or profit upon them, the leading, if not sole object of a Bank. And how could it destroy the liberties of the people; without at the same time destroying the liberties of all persons interested or concerned in the Bank! What is a Bank! It is a corporation, the aggregate of whose capital is contributed by individual shareholders, and employed in pecuniary operations, under the management of official agents, called President, Directors, Cashier, Teller and Clerks. Now all these persons are usually citizens of the United States, just as much interested in the preservation of the liberties of the country, as any other citizens. What earthly motive could prompt them to seek the destruction of the liberty of their fellow citizens, and with it their own.

The fate of the Bank of the United States clearly demonstrated where the real danger to the public liberty exists. It was not in the Bank. Its popularity had been great, and the conviction of its utility strong and general, up to the period of the Bank Veto. Unbounded as was the influence of President Jackson, and undisguised as his hostility was to the Bank, he could not prevent the passage through Congress of a bill to recharter it. In such favor and esteem was it held, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in which his friends had uncontrolled sway, almost unanimously recommended the re-charter.—But his Veto came: he blew his whistle for its destruction; it was necessary to sustain his party, which could only be done by sustaining him, and instantly, and every where, down with the Bank and huzzah for the Veto, became the watch words and the rallying cry of his partisans. That same Legislature of Pennsylvania, now, with equal unanimity, approved the destruction of an institution which they had believed to be so indispensable to the public prosperity, and deluded people felt as if they had fortunately escaped a great National calamity!

The Veto notwithstanding, the House of Representatives, by a large majority, resolved that the public deposites were safe in the custody of the Bank of the United States, where they were placed, under the sanction and by the command of the law; and it was well known at Washington, that this resolution was passed in anticipation and to prevent the possibility of their removal. In the face and in contempt of this decision of the Representatives of the people, and in violation of a positive law, the removal was ordered by the President a few months after, the Secretary of the Treasury having been previously himself removed to accomplish the object. And this brings me to consider the effect produced upon the business and interests of the country, by the

2d event to which I alluded. It is well known to be the usage of Banks, to act upon the standing average amount of their deposites, as upon a permanent fund. The Bank of the United States had so regulated its transactions upon the deposites of the United States, and had granted accommodations and extended facilities as far as could be safely done on that basis. The deposites were removed and dispersed among various local banks, which were urged by an authority not likely to be disregarded, especially when seconding, as it did, their own pecuniary interests, to discount and accommodate freely on them. They did so; and thus these deposites performed a double office, by being the basis of Bank facilities, first, in the hands of the Bank of the United States, and afterwards in the possession of the local Banks. A vast addition to the circulation of the country ensued, adding to that already so copiously put forth and putting forth by the multitude of new Banks which were springing up like mushrooms. That speculation and overtrading should have followed, were to have been naturally expected. It is surprising that there were not more. Prices rose enormously, as another consequence, and thousands were tempted, as is always the case in an advancing market, to hold on or to make purchases, under the hope of prices rising still higher. A rush of speculators was made upon the public lands, and the money invested in their purchase, coming back to the deposite banks, was again and again loaned out to the same or other speculators, to make other and other purchases.

Who was to blame for this artificial and inflated state of things! Who for the speculation which was its natural offspring! The policy of Government, which produced it, or the people! The seducer or the seduced! The people, who only used the means so abundantly supplied in virtue of the public authority, or our rulers, whose unwise policy tempted them into the ruinous speculation.

3. There was a measure, the passage of which would have greatly mitigated this unnatural state of things. It was not difficult to foresee, after the Veto of the Bank, some of the consequences that would follow. The multiplication of Banks, a superabundant currency, rash and inordinate speculation, and a probable ultimate suspension of specie payments. And the public domain was too brilliant and tempting a prize, not to be among the first objects that would attract speculation. In March, 1833, a bill passed both Houses of Congress, to distribute among the States the proceeds of sales of the public lands. It was a measure of strict justice to the States, and one of sound policy as it respects the revenue of the United States; but the view which I now propose to take of it, applies altogether to the influence which it would have exerted upon circulation and speculation. It was the constitutional duty of the President to have returned the bill to Congress with his objections, if he were opposed to it, or with his sanction, if he approved it; but the bill fell by his arbitrarily withholding it from Congress.

Let us here pause and consider what would have been the operation of that most timely and salutary measure, if it had not been arrested. The bill passed in 1833, and in a short time after, the sales of the public lands were made to an unprecedented extent; in so much, that in one year they amounted to about $25,000,000, and in a few years to an aggregate of about $50,000,000. It was manifest that, if this fund, so rapidly accumulating, remained in the custody of the local banks, in conformity with the Treasury circular, and with their interests, it would be made the basis of new loans, new accommodations, fresh bank facilities. It was manifest that the same identical sum of money might, as it in fact did, purchase many tracts of land, by making the circuit from the land offices to the banks, and from the banks to the land offices, besides stimulating speculation in other forms.

Under the operation of the measure of distribution, that great fund would have been semi-annually returned to the States, and would have been supplied, under the direction of their respective Legislatures, to various domestic and useful purposes. It would have fallen upon the land, like the rains of heaven, in gentle, genial and general showers, passing through a thousand rills, and fertilizing and beautifying the country. Instead of being employed in purposes of speculation, it would have been applied to the common benefit of the whole people. Finally, when the fund had accumulated and was accumulating in an alarming degree, it was distributed among the States by the deposite act, but so suddenly distributed, in such large masses, and in a manner so totally in violation of all the laws and rules of finance, that the crisis of suspension in 1837 was greatly accelerated. This would have been postponed, if not altogether avoided, if the land bill of 1833 had been approved and executed.

To these three causes, fellow citizens, the Veto of the Bank of the United States, with the consequent creation of innumerable local banks, the removal of the deposites of the United States from the Bank of the United States, and their subsequent free use, and the failure of the land bill of 1833, I verily believe, all, or nearly all of the pecuniary embarrassments of the country are plainly attributable. If the Bank had been re-chartered, the public deposites suffered to remain undisturbed where the law required them to be made, and the land bill had gone into operation, it is my firm conviction that we should have had no more individual distress and ruin than is common, in ordinary and regular times, to a trading and commercial community.

And do just now take a rapid review of the experiments of our rulers. They began with (according to) the *best* currency in the world, and promised a *better*. That better currency was to be supplied by the local banks; and in the first stages of the experiment, after the removal of the deposites, they were highly commended from high authority, for their beneficial and extensive operations in exchange, the financial facilities which they afforded to the Government, &c. &c. But the day of trouble and difficulty, which had been predicted, for the want of a United States Bank, came. They could not stand the shock, but gave way, and the suspension of 1837 took place. Then what was the course of those same rulers? They had denounced and put down the Bank of the United States. It was a monster. They had extolled and lavished praises on the local banks. Now, they turned round against the objects of their own creation and commendation. Now they were a brood of little monsters, corrupt and corrupting with separate privileges, preying upon the vitals of the States. They vehemently call out for a divorce of State and Bank. And meanly retreating under the Sub-Treasury, from the storm which themselves had raised, leaving the people to suffer under all its pelting and pitiless rage, they add insult to injury, by telling them that they unreasonably expect too much from Government, that they must take care of themselves, and that it is the highest and most patriotic duty of a free Government, to take care of itself, without regard to the sufferings and distresses of the people.

They began with the best currency, promised a better, and end with giving none! For we might as well resort to the costumes of our original parents in the garden of Eden, as, in this enlightened age, with the example of the commercial world before us, to cramp this energetic and enterprising people by a circulation exclusively of the precious metals. Let us see how the matter stands with us here in Kentucky, and I believe we stand as well as the people do in most of the States. We have a circulation in Bank notes amounting to about two million and a half, founded upon specie in their vaults amounting to one million and a quarter, half the actual circulation. Have we too much money? [No! no! exclaimed many voices.] If all Banks were put down, and all Bank paper were annihilated, we should have just one-half the money that we now have. I am quite sure that one of the immediate causes of our present difficulties, is a defect in quantity as well as the quality of the circulating medium. And it would be impossible, if we were reduced to such a regimen as is proposed by the hard-money theorists, to avoid stop laws, relief laws, repudiation, bankruptcies, and perhaps civil commotion.

I have traced the principal causes of the present embarrassed condition of the country, I hope with candor and fairness, and without giving offence to any of my fellow citizens, who may have differed in political opinion from me. It would have been far

more agreeable to my feelings to have dwelt, as I did in 1832, during the third year of the first term of President Jackson's administration, upon bright and cheering prospects of general prosperity. I thought it useful to contrast that period with the present one, and to inquire into the causes which have brought upon us such a sad and dismal reverse. A much more important object remains to me to attempt, and that is to point out remedies for existing evils and disorders.

And the first I would suggest, requires the co-operation of the Government and the people—it is economy and frugality, strict and persevering economy, both in public and private affairs. Government should incur or continue no expense that can be justly and honorably avoided, and individuals should do the same. The prosperity of the country has been impaired by causes operating throughout several years, and it will not be restored in a day or a year, perhaps not in a period less than it has taken to destroy it. But we must not only be economical, we must be industrious, indefatigably industrious. An immense amount of capital has been wasted and squandered in visionary and unprofitable enterprises, public and private. It can only be reproduced by labor and saving.

The second remedy which I would suggest, and that without which all others must prove abortive or ineffectual, is a sound currency, of uniform value throughout the Union, and redeemable in specie upon the demand of the holder. I know of but one mode in which that object can be accomplished, and that has stood the test of time and practical experience. If any other can be devised than a Bank of the United States, which should be safe and certain, and free from the influence of Government, and especially not under the control of the Executive department, I should, for one, gladly see it embraced. I am not exclusively wedded to a Bank of the United States, nor do I desire to see one established against the will and without the consent of the people. But all my observation and reflection have served to strengthen and confirm my conviction, that such an institution, emanating from the authority of the General Government, properly restricted and guarded, with such improvements as experience has pointed out, can alone supply a reliable currency.

Accordingly, at the Extra Session, a bill passed both Houses of Congress, which, in my opinion, contained an excellent charter, with one or two slight defects, which it was intended to cure by a supplemental bill, if the Veto had not been exercised. That charter contained two new and I think admirable features; one was to separate the operation of issuing a circulation from that of banking, confiding these faculties to different boards; and the other was to limit the dividends of the bank, bringing the excess, beyond the prescribed amount, into the public treasury. In the preparation of the charter, every sacrifice was made that could be made, to accommodate it, especially in regard to the branching power, to the reputed opinions of the President. But instead of meeting us in a mutual spirit of conciliation, he fired, as was aptly said by a Virginia Editor, upon the flag of truce sent from the Capitol.

Congress, anxious to fulfil the expectations of the people, another bank bill was prepared, in conformity with the plan of a Bank sketched by the acting President in his Veto message, after a previous consultation between him and some distinguished members of Congress, and two leading members of his Cabinet. The bill was shaped in precise conformity to his views, as communicated by those members of the Cabinet, and as communicated to others, and was submitted to his inspection after it was so prepared; and he gave assurances that he would approve such a bill. I was no party to the transaction, but I do not entertain a doubt of what I state. The bill passed both Houses of Congress without any alteration or amendment whatever, and the Veto was nevertheless again employed.

It is painful for me to advert to a grave occurrence, marked by such dishonor and bad faith. Although the President, through his recognized organ, derides and denounces the Whigs, and disowns being one; although he administers the Executive branch of the Government in contempt of their feelings and in violation of their principles; and although all whom he chooses to have denominated as ultra Whigs, that is to say the great body of the Whig party, have come under his ban, and those of them in office are threatened with his expulsion, I wish not to say of him one word that is not due to truth and to the country. I will, however, say that, in my opinion, the Whigs cannot be justly held responsible for his administration of the Executive department, for the measures he may recommend, or his failure to recommend others, nor especially for the manner in which he distributes the public patronage. They will do their duty, I hope, towards the country, and render all good and proper support to Government; but they ought not to be held accountable for his conduct. They elected him, it is true, but for another office, and he came into the present one by a lamentable visitation of Providence. There had been no such instance occurring under the Government. If the Whigs were bound to scrutinize his opinions, in reference to an office which no one ever anticipated he would fill, he was bound in honor and good faith to decline the Harrisburg nomination, if he could not conscientiously cooperate with the principles that brought him into office. Had the President who was elected lived, had that honest and good man, on whose face, in that picture, we now gaze, been spared, I feel perfectly confident that all the measures which the principles of the Whigs authorized the country to expect, including a Bank of the United States, would have been carried.

But it may be said that a sound currency, such as I have described, is unattainable during the administration of Mr. Tyler. It will be, if it can only be obtained through the instrumentality of a Bank of the United States, unless he changes his opinion, as he has done in regard to the land bill.

Unfortunately, our Chief Magistrate possesses more powers, in some respects, than a King or Queen of England. The crown is never separated from the nation, but is obliged to conform to its will. If the ministry hold opinions adverse to the nation, and is thrown into the minority in the House of Commons, the crown is constrained to dismiss the ministry, and appoint one whose opinions coincide with the nation. This Queen Victoria has recently been obliged to do; and not merely to change her ministry, but to dismiss the official attendants upon her person. But here, if the President holds an opinion adverse to that of Congress and the nation upon important public measures, there is no remedy but upon the periodical return of the rights of the ballot box.

Another remedy, powerfully demanded by the necessities of the times, and requisite to maintaining the currency in a sound state, is a Tariff, which will lessen importations from abroad, and tend to increase supplies at home from domestic industry. I have so often expressed my views on this subject, and so recently in the Senate of the United States, that I do not think there is any occasion for my enlarging upon it at this time. I do not think that an exorbitant or very high tariff is necessary; but one that shall insure an adequate revenue and reasonable protection; and it so happens that the interests of the Treasury and the wants of the people now perfectly coincide. The Union is our highest and greatest interest. No one can look beyond its dissolution without horror and dismay. Harmony is essential to the preservation of the Union. It was a leading, although not the only motive, in proposing the compromise act, to preserve that harmony. The power of protecting the interests of our own country, can never be abandoned or surrendered to foreign nations, without a culpable dereliction of duty. Of this truth, all parts of the nation are every day becoming more and more sensible. In the meantime, this indispensable power should be exercised with a discretion and moderation, and in a form, least calculated to revive prejudices, or to check the progress of reforms now going on in public opinion.

In connection with a system of remedial measures, I shall only allude without stopping to dwell on the distribution bill, that just and equitable settlement of a great National question, which sprung up during the Revolutionary War, which has seriously agitated the country, and which it is deeply to be regretted had not been settled ten years ago, as then proposed. Independent of all other considerations, the fluctuation in the receipts from sales of the public lands is so great and constant that it is a resource on which the General Government ought not to rely for revenue. It is far better that the advice of a Democratic land committee of the Senate, at the head of which was the experienced and distinguished Mr. King, of Alabama, given some years ago, should be followed, that the Federal Treasury be replenished with duties on imports, without bringing into it any part of the land fund.

I have thus suggested measures of relief adapted to the present state of the country, and I have noticed some of the differences which unfortunately exist between the two leading parties into which our people are unhappily divided. In considering the question whether the counsels of the one or the other of these parties are wisest, and best calculated to advance the interest, the honor, and the prosperity of the nation, which every citizen ought to do, we should discard all passion and prejudice, and exercise, as far as possible, a perfect impartiality. And we should not confine our attention merely to the particular measures which those parties respectively espouse or oppose, but extend it to their general course and conduct, and to the spirit and purposes, by which they are animated. We should anxiously enquire, whither shall we be led by following in the lead of one or the other of those parties—shall we be carried to the achievement of the glorious destiny, which patriots here, and the liberal portion of mankind every where, have fondly hoped awaits us? or shall we ingloriously terminate our career, by adding another melancholy example of the instability of human affairs, and the folly with which self-government is administered?

I do not arrogate to myself more impartiality, or greater freedom from party bias, than belong to other men; but, unless I deceive myself, I think I have reached a time of life, and am now in a position of retirement, from which I can look back with calmness, and speak, I hope, with candor and justice. I do not intend to attempt a general contrast between the two parties, as to their course, doctrines and spirit. That would be too extensive and laborious an undertaking for this occasion; but I purpose to specify a few recent instances, in which, I think, our political opponents have exhibited a spirit and bearing, disorganizing and dangerous to the permanency and stability of our institutions, and I invoke the serious and sober attention to them, of all who are here assembled.

The first I would notice is the manner in which Territories have been lately admitted, as States, into the Union. The early and regular practice of the Government was for Congress to pass previously a law authorizing a Convention, regulating the appointment of members to it, specifying the qualification of voters, &c. In that way most of the States were received.—Of late, without any previous sanction or authority from Congress, several Territories have proceeded of themselves to call conventions, form Constitutions, and demand admission into the Union; and they were admitted. I do not deny that their population and condition entitled them to admission; but I insist that it should have been done in the regular and established mode. In the case of Michigan, aliens were allowed to vote, as aliens have been allowed to become pre-emptioners in the public lands. And a majority in Congress sanctioned the proceeding. When foreigners are naturalized and incorporated, as citizens, in our community, they are entitled to all the privileges, within the limits of the Constitution, which belong to a native born citizen; and, if necessary, they should be protected, at home and abroad—the thunder of our artillery should roar as loud and as effectually in their defence as if their birth were upon American soil. But I cannot but think it wrong and hazardous, to allow aliens, who have just landed upon our shores, who have not yet renounced their allegiance to Foreign potentates, nor sworn fidelity to our Constitution, with all the influences of monarchy and anarchy about them, to participate in our elections, and affect our legislation.

2. The New Jersey election in which the great seal of the State, and the decision of the local authorities were put aside by the House of Representatives, and a majority thus secured to the democratic party.

3. Nullification, which is nothing more nor less than an assumption by one State to abrogate within its limits, a law passed by the 26 States in Congress assembled.

4. A late revolutionary attempt in Maryland to subvert the existing government, and set up a new one without any authority of law.

5. The refusal of a minority in the Legislature of Tennessee, to co-operate with the majority (their Constitution requiring the presence of two-thirds of the members) to execute a positive injunction of the U. S. to appoint two U. States Senators. In principle, that refusal was equivalent to announcing the willingness of that minority to dissolve the Union. For if thirteen or fourteen of the 26 States were to refuse altogether to elect Senators, a dissolution of the Union would be the consequence. That minority, for weeks together, and time after time, deliberately refused to enter upon the election. And, if the Union is not in fact, dissolved, it is not because the principle involved would not lead to a dissolution, but because 12 or 13 other States have not like themselves refused to perform a high constitutional duty. And why did they refuse? Simply because they apprehended the election to the Senate of political opponents. The seats of the two Tennessee Senators, in the U. States Senate, are now vacant, and Tennessee has no voice in that branch of Congress, in the general legislation. One of the highest compliments which I ever received, was to have been appointed, at a popular meeting in Tennessee, one of her Senators, in conjunction with a distinguished Senator from South Carolina, with all the authority that such an appointment could bestow. I repeat here an expression of my acknowledgements for the honor, which I most *ambitiously* resigned, when I gave up my Dictatorship, and my seat as a Kentucky Senator. [A general laugh.]

6. Then there is Repudiation, that foul stain upon the American character, cast chiefly by the Democrats of Mississippi, and which it will require years to efface from our bright escutcheon.

7. The support given to Executive usurpations, and the expunging the records of the Senate of the United States.

8. The recent refusal of State legislatures to pass laws to carry into effect the act of distribution. An act of Congress passed according to all the forms of the Constitution, after ample discussion and deliberate consideration, and after the lapse of ten years from the period it was first proposed. It is the duty of all to submit to the laws, regularly passed. They may attempt to get them repealed; they have a right to test their validity before the Judiciary; but whilst the laws remain in force unrepealed, and without any decision against their constitutional validity, submission to them is not merely a constitutional and legal but a moral duty. In this case, it is true, that those who refuse to abide by them, only bite their own noses. But it is the *principle* of the refusal to which I call your attention. If a minority may refuse compliance with one law, what is to prevent minorities from disregarding all law? Is this any thing but a modification of nullification? What right have the servants of the people (the Legislative bodies) to withhold from their masters, their assigned quotas of a great public fund?

9. The last, though not least, instance of the manifestation of a spirit of disorganization which I shall notice, is the recent convulsion in Rhode Island.—That little but gallant and patriotic State had a Charter derived from a British King, in operation between one and two hundred years. There had been engrafted upon it laws and usages, from time to time, and altogether a practical Constitution sprung up, which carried the State as one of the glorious thirteen, through the Revolution and brought her safely into the Union. Under it, her Greens and Perrys, and other distinguished men were born and rose to eminence. The Legislature had called a Convention to remedy whatever defects it had, and to adapt it to the progressive improvements of the age. In that work of reform the Dorr party might have co-operated; but, not choosing so to co-operate, and in wanton defiance of all established authority, they undertook subsequently to call another Convention. The result was two Constitutions, not essentially differing on the principal point of controversy, the right of suffrage.

Upon submitting to the People that which was formed by the regular Convention, a small majority voted against it, produced by a union in casting votes, between the Dorr party, and some of the friends of the old Charter, who were opposed to any change. The other Constitution, being also submitted to the People, an apparent majority voted for it, made up of every description of votes, legal and illegal, by proxy and otherwise, taken in the most irregular and unauthorized manner.

The Dorr party proceeded to put their Constitution in operation, by electing him as the Governor of the State, members to the mock Legislature and other officers. But they did not stop here; they proceeded to collect, to drill, and to marshal a military force and pointed their cannon against the Arsenal of the State.

The President was called upon to interpose the power of the Union to preserve the peace of the State, in conformity with an express provision of the Federal Constitution. And I have as much pleasure in expressing my opinion that he faithfully performed his duty, in responding to that call, as it gave me pain to be obliged to animadvert on other parts of his conduct.

The leading presses of the Democratic party at Washington, Albany, New York and Richmond, and elsewhere, came out in support of the Dorr party, encouraging them in their work of Rebellion and Treason. And when matters had got to a crisis, and the two parties were preparing for a Civil War, and every hour it was expected to blaze out, a great Tammany meeting was held in the City of New York, headed by the leading men of the party, the Cambrelengs, the Vanderpoels, the Allens, &c., with a perfect knowledge that the military power of the Union was to be employed, if necessary, to suppress the insurrection, and, notwithstanding, they passed resolutions tending to awe the President, and to countenance and cheer the Treason.

Fortunately, numbers of the Dorr party abandoned the Chief; he fled, and Rhode Island, unaided by any actual force of the Federal authority, proved herself able alone to maintain law, order and government within her borders.

I do not attribute to my fellow-citizens here assembled, from whom I differ in opinion, any disposition to countenance the Revolutionary proceedings in Rhode Island. I do not believe that they approve it. I do not believe that their party generally could approve it, nor some of the other examples of a spirit of disorganization which I have enumerated; but the misfortune is, in time of high party excitement, that the leaders commit themselves, and finally commit the body of their party, who perceive that unless they stand by and sustain their party, a division and perhaps destruction of the party would be the consequence. Of all the springs of human action, party ties are perhaps the most powerful. Interest has been supposed to be more so; but party ties are more influential, unless they are regarded as a modification of imaginary interest. Under their sway, we have seen not only individuals but whole communities abandon their long cherished interests and principles, and turn round and oppose them with violence.

Did not the Rebellion in Rhode Island find for its support a precedent established by the majority in Congress, in the irregular admission of Territories, as States, into the Union, to which I have heretofore alluded? Is there not reason to fear that the example which Congress had previously presented encouraged the Rhode Island rebellion?

It has been attempted to defend that Rebellion upon the doctrines of the American Declaration of Independence; but no countenance to it can be fairly derived from them. That Declaration asserts, it is true, that whenever a Government becomes destructive of the ends of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, for the security of which it was instituted, it is the right of the *People* to alter or abolish it, and institute new government; and so undoubtedly it is. But this is a right only to be exercised in grave and extreme cases. "Prudence indeed will dictate," says that venerated instrument, "that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes." "But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, their duty, to throw off such Government."

Will it be pretended that the actual Government of Rhode Island is destructive of life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness? That it has perpetrated a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing the same invariable object, to reduce the people under absolute despotism? Or that any other cause of complaint existed but such as might be peacefully remedied, without violence and without blood? Such, as in point of fact, the legitimate Government had regularly summoned a Convention to redress, but for the results of whose deliberations the restless spirit of disorder and rebellion had not the patience to wait. Why, fellow-citizens, little Rhody (God bless and preserve her) is one of the most prosperous, enterprising and enlightened States in this whole Union. Nowhere is life, liberty and property more perfectly secure.

How is this right of the People to abolish an existing Government, and to set up a new one to be practically exercised? Our Revolutionary ancestors did not tell us by words, but they proclaimed it by gallant and noble deeds. Who are *the People* that are to tear up the whole fabric of human society, who never and as often as caprice or passion may prompt them? When all the arrangements and ordinances of existing and organized society are prostrated and subverted, as must be supposed in such a lawless and irregular movement as that in Rhode Island, the established privileges and distinctions between the sexes, between the colors, between the ages, between natives and foreigners, between the sane and insane, and between the innocent and the guilty convict, all the offspring of positive institutions, are cast down and abolished, and society is thrown into one heterogeneous and unregulated mass. And is it contended that the major part of this Babel congregation is invested with the right to build up, at its pleasure, a new Government? That as often, and whenever society can be drummed up and thrown into such a shapeless mass, the major part of it may establish and be, and another new Government in endless succession? Why this would overthrow all social organization, make Revolutions the extreme and last resort of an oppressed people—the commonest occurrences of human life, and the standing order of the day. How such a principle would operate in a certain section of this Union, with a peculiar population, you will readily conceive. No community could endure such an intolerable state of things any where, and all would, sooner or later, take refuge, from such ceaseless agitation, in the calm repose of absolute despotism.

I know of no mode by which an existing Government can be overthrown and put aside, and a new one erected in its place but by the consent or authority of that Government, express or implied, or by forcible resistance, that is Revolution.

Fellow-citizens: I have enumerated these examples of a dangerous spirit of disorganization, and disregard of law, with no purpose of giving offence, or exciting bitter and unkind feelings, here or elsewhere; but to illustrate the principles, character and tendency of the two great parties into which this country is divided. In all of these examples, the Democratic party, as it calls itself, (a denomination to which I respectfully think it has not the least just pretension,) or large portions of that party, extending to whole States, united with apparent cordiality. To all of them the Whig party was constantly and firmly opposed. And now let me ask you, in all candor and sincerity, to say truly and impartially to which of these two parties can the interests, the happiness, and the destinies of this great people be most safely confided? I appeal especially, and with perfect confidence, to the candor of the real, the ancient and long-tried Democracy—that old Republican party with whom I stood, side by side, during some of the darkest days of the Republic, in seasons of both War and Peace.

Fellow-citizens of all parties! The present situation of our country is one of unexampled distress and difficulty; but there is no occasion for any despondency. A kind and bountiful Providence has never deserted us—punished us he, perhaps, has, for our neglect of his blessings and our misdeeds. We have a varied and fertile soil, a genial climate and free institutions. Our whole land is covered, in profusion, with the means of subsistence and the comforts of life. Our gallant Ship, it is unfortunately true, lies helpless, tossed on a tempestuous sea, amidst the conflicting billows of contending parties, without a rudder and without a faithful pilot. But that Ship is our country, embodying all our past glory, all our future hopes. Its crew is our whole people, by whatever political denomination they are known. If she goes down, we all go down together. Let us remember the dying words of the gallant and lamented Lawrence. Don't give up the Ship. The glorious Banner of our country, with its unstained Stars and Stripes, still proudly floats at its masthead. With stout hearts and strong arms we can surmount all our difficulties. Let us all—all—rally around that Banner and firmly resolve to perpetuate our liberties and regain our lost prosperity.

Whigs! Arouse from the ignoble supineness which encompasses you—awake from the lethargy in which you lie bound—cast from you that unworthy apathy which seems to make you indifferent to the fate of your country—Arouse, awake, shake off the dew drops that glitter on your garments, and once more march to Battle and to Victory. You have been disappointed, deceived, betrayed—shamefully deceived and betrayed. But will you therefore also prove false and faithless to your country, or obey the impulses of a just and patriotic indignation! As for Captain Tyler, he is a mere snap—a flash in the pan; pick your Whig flints and try your Rifles again.

The conclusion of the speech was followed with general and tremendous cheering; and the largest, and one of the most respectables multitudes ever assembled in Kentucky, dispersed, without a solitary instance of disorder or indecorum occurring.

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*From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Saturday.*

## LOOK OUT FOR TREASON.

The Madisonian of yesterday contains the following awful announciation. What in the name of reason is coming!

"CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

"To-morrow we purpose giving the details of the conspiracy to tear down the Executive branch of the Government. The Constitution is in danger; our freedom is in jeopardy; but still we hope and believe the dastard plotters will be defeated. We believe that Mangum will not obtain possession of the Government even for an hour. He lacks too many of the qualities of a Cromwell. But there are others, not members of Congress, of better intellect than the avowed *impeachers*, who will be astonished to find that we are familiar with all their secret, selfish movements for months past. It is our intention to give the *particulars* to-morrow. In the mean time, let all true men be prepared to stand by the Constitution."

Now, of course, we are to have the real thunder and earthquakes. Hitherto all has been merely curds and whey, and, as Sancho Panza was wont to declare, look to your Constitution, gentlemen—look to the President—look to the Madisonian—all are in danger. Look to your freedom—even that is in jeopardy. The Executive is to be "torn down." We wait the horrid disclosure.

Meeting with the above alarming notification in so respectable a journal as the *United States Gazette*, we looked into the *Madisonian* of Saturday for the details of this "conspiracy to tear down the Executive branch of the Government;" and we there found a most absurd and preposterous story, the mere coinage of some disordered brain, of a plan on the part of the Whigs in Congress, in case of another Veto, to declare the President to be incapable of carrying on the Government, and to devolve the Executive functions upon the individual who, under the Constitution, would succeed to the Presidential office in the event of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of that office.

It can hardly be necessary to say, for the information of any intelligent reader, that this story, with all its circumstances, is altogether destitute of foundation, unless it be perchance in some sportive remark in familiar conversation, which has been mistaken for a serious suggestion. Certain it is, that no design in anywise resembling that imputed to the Whigs in Congress is entertained by them as a party, if by any individual belonging to that party. Out of what material the story hath been woven would be an inquiry more curious than valuable. The whole story, from the beginning to the end, is, the reader may be assured, but "such stuff as dreams are made of."

*National Intelligencer.*

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WHAT HIS NEIGHBOURS THINK OF CAPT. TYLER.

At the dinner given on the 4th of July, at the Court House of Charles City county—the county in which Mr. Tyler was born and raised, and in which he has spent the greatest portion of his life, the following was drunk as one of the *regular* toasts:

"The President of the United States, officially."

On the same occasion the following volunteer toasts were drunk:

By N. L. Savage. John Tyler: Who, like unto whited sepulchers, which appear beautiful without, but are, within, full of uncleanness and corruption.

By Tho. H. Wilcox. No Corporal's guard, no Captain's guard, but a strong guard for the people around the "Mill Boy of the Slashes."

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Wanted to purchase or hire,

A SERVANT GIRL, of good character. Apply at this office.

*July* 18, 1842. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

AN excellent COOK and WASHER. Inquire at this office.

*July* 18, 1842. 11-3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons against trading for a certain note, dated either the 23d or 24th of June last, and payable the 1st January next, for Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars, given by me for a balance due one Duncan McLean, (who is said to reside in Cumberland county, N. C.) in a trade for a negro man and his wife. I have since learned that his title to the property is not legal, and consequently am determined not to pay the note.

THOMAS STUBBS, Sen.

*Bennettsville, S. C., July* 15, 1842. 11-3w


United States District Court of N. Carolina—In Bankruptcy.

JULY 11, 1842.

ORDERED that a Special Court be held at Chambers, in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 1st day of September next, for hearing petitioners to be decreed bankrupts.

Ordered, that Rule 54 be altered to the following form, viz: Notice of the petition of a bankrupt for a discharge and certificate, shall be served on creditors whose residence is known, personally, or by a written or printed communication, addressed to them at their known usual places of abode, if within thirty miles of the place of holding the Court, four days previous to the appearance day: and to all others, four times the ordinary period of communication by mail.

A true copy from the Minutes.

H. H. POTTER,

*Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

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United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Augustus J. Erambert of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Wheel-wright, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Charles N. Fennell of Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Edwin Glover of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Watch maker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Robert C. Belden, formerly of Fayetteville, now of New Hanover county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Lizar Solomons of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Carpenter, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Nathan Sikes of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Shoe Maker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,

11] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

*July* 18, 1842.

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The information which we copy from the New York papers of the publications by the Mexican authorities on the subject of the relations of that Government with the United States, together with the copy of one of those publications, being a letter said to have been addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States, will attract the reader's attention, as well on account of the extraordinary character of the statements made by that Government as of the tone in which they are preferred. Every body in this country knows the utter falsity of the allegation that this Government has encouraged, or in any manner countenanced, any hostile movements of citizens of the United States against the territories of Mexico. On the contrary, such movements have been discouraged as far as the known disapprobation of this Government could discourage them; and those who engage in enterprises of that character have been warned that they do so at their own peril, and thereby place themselves beyond the pale of protection by the Government of the United States. We can look upon these gratuitous allegations, and these vaporings of the Mexican authorities, therefore, as mere devices intended to operate upon their domestic politics and party relations, by enlisting the popular feeling at home in behalf of the Ministry.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The United States frigate Macedonian arrived at Pensacola last Monday from Vera Cruz. When she left, the yellow fever was very bad, deaths 30 or 40 per day, and was very bad also at Tampico. Commodore Wilkinson furnished the editor of the Pensacola Gazette with several interesting documents lately issued by the Mexican Government. They are all aimed against Texas, and against the United States for allowing so much aid as has been given to Texas by American citizens within the United States.

The first paper is a circular to Mexican diplomatic and consular agents in Europe and America. It states the constant solicitude and recent preparations of the Mexican Government for the "re-conquest of the department of Texas;" complains that "the Government and subordinate and local authorities" of the United States have "tolerated tranquilly, contentedly, and impassively the numerous public meetings which are held, the armaments and other aids of war that her citizens send constantly to Texas;" and announces that Santa Anna has "protested formally and repeatedly against such an open violation of the principles of the laws of nations, and of the treaties of friendship which had been formed."

Enclosed in this circular are circulars addressed to the Diplomatic Ministers of England, France, Spain, Prussia, and the United States, and a special note addressed to the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, both dated on the 31st of May. These papers are directed to be published as fully as possible, by the Mexican agents, throughout Europe and America.

The circular addressed to Foreign Ministers is full of reproaches against the United States for having suffered, in the presence of its authorities, the recruiting and arming of volunteers and furnishing of munitions of war against Mexico and on behalf of Texas; states the formal and repeated protests of Mexico against these breaches of the law of nations and the faith of treaties; and recites that these explanations are made to the end that the other Governments may be apprised of such acts, and know that "Mexico, without desiring to disturb the relations which subsist with the United States, well knows how it may be proper to manifest and cause to be appreciated the justice which accompanies her, and which she considers based upon the law of nations—making use of all that her honor and dignity imperatively demands."—*N. Y. Standard.*

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We copy from the New York Journal of Commerce the following translation of a letter, addressed by the Secretary of State of the Republic of Mexico to the Secretary of State of the United States, but published at Mexico before it had left that country on its way to the United States:

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, May 31, 1842.

A few days since, the undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, had the honor to address the honorable Secretary of State of the United States, protesting formally to that Republic, in the name of his Excellency the Provisional President, against the continual hostilities and aggressions committed by citizens of those States upon the Mexican territory. A favorable change might have been hoped for in consequence; but it seems necessary, by reason of a continuance of those aggressions, to call the attention of the honorable Secretary of State to the subject anew, on account of the undeniable tolerance which has been and continues to be extended to the enemies of a nation sincerely friendly, and bound by the solemn treaty compacts which unite the two Republics.

In that note, after bringing to the notice of the Secretary the circumspection with which, ever since the revolution in Texas broke out, the Government of Mexico has endeavored to conduct its relations with the United States in order to avoid a rupture between two nations which, on account of their importance and other grave considerations, seemed destined to control the policy and destiny of the vast and fertile American continent, the undersigned flattered himself with the idea that the Cabinet of Washington would not protect, either openly or secretly, nor in any way, the scandalous usurpation of a part of our acknowledged national territory. But he has the pain to infer from the acts palpable to the whole world, that the said Cabinet of the United States and the subordinate and local authorities are pursuing a course of conduct entirely contrary to the most sacred principle of the law of nations, and to the solemn treaties of friendship which exist between the two nations. Of this, sufficient evidence is afforded by the allowance of noisy political meetings at various places in said States, the preparation of armaments, the embarkation of large numbers of volunteers, and the disposition and endeavor, as far as convenient and practicable, to aid the Texans, and promote the invasion of a neighboring and friendly Republic.

Such conduct the Mexican Government cannot comprehend; and although animated with a sincere desire that the relations now happily existing between this Republic and the United States may not suffer the least alteration, it feels bound in frankness to repeat, in the most formal manner, its former protest against the tolerance before mentioned, a continuance of which it will regard as a positive act of hostility against this Republic, and will regulate its conduct as justice, its own interests, and the national dignity may demand.

The undersigned hopes that the Secretary will be pleased to reply as promptly as the importance of the subject demands, and avails himself of the opportunity to repeat to him the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which he subscribes himself your most obedient servant.

J. MARIA DE BOCANEGRA.

EXTRACT FROM Mr. WEBSTER'S REPLY THROUGH OUR MINISTER AT MEXICO.

"M. de Bocanegra declares, in conclusion, that his Government finds itself under the necessity of protesting solemnly against the aggressions which the citizens of the United States are perpetrating upon the Mexican territory; and of declaring, in a positive manner, that it will consider as a violation of the treaty of amity, the toleration of that conduct, which he alleges inflicts on the Mexican republic the injuries and inconveniences of war.

"The President exceedingly regrets both the sentiment and the manner of its declaration. It is one which he can admit of but one answer. The Mexican government appears to require that which cannot be granted, in whatever language or whatever manner requested.

"The Government of the United States is a government of Law. The Chief Executive Magistrate, as well as functionaries in every other department, is restricted and guided by the Constitution and laws of the land. Neither the Constitution nor the laws of the land, nor principles known to be recognized by all modern States, authorize him to interfere with the trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from supplying the United States for Texas or sending from this country. If such individuals enter into the military service of Texas, or any other foreign State, the Government of the United States no longer holds over them the shield of its protection. They must stand upon their newly assumed character, and bear the consequences of their misfortunes which may befall them. But the Government of the United States cannot be called upon to prevent their emigration; and, it must be added, that the Constitution, public treaties, and the laws of nations require the President to regard Texas as an independent power, and its territory as no part of the territory of Mexico. Every provision of law—every principle of neutral obligation—will be scrupulously observed by the United States in relation to Mexico, as in relation to Texas, and to the same extent, and with the same fidelity of purpose. All this belongs to the constitutional power and duty of the Government, and will be carefully and fully fulfilled. But the continuance of such a war between Mexico cannot be purchased at too high a price. The peace of the two countries is too important. The responsibility will devolve on Mexico, if she refuses to listen to reason, and to accept peace. She must answer for consequences. The United States, however, will not let be again repeated, desire peace. It is ready to meet Mexico with infinite pain that they should find themselves in hostile relations with any of the new Governments on this continent. But their Government has been, and is, united, full of the spirit of liberty, but firm, nevertheless, with just restraints, and a regard religiously as it desires peace with all States, especially with its more immediate neighbors, and has no fear of a different state of things can be disposed to interrupt its course of equal and exact justice to all nations, nor to jostle it out of the constitutional path in which it revolves.

"I am, sir, &c.

"DANIEL WEBSTER."

The following letter, comprising a part of the instructions to our Minister at Mexico, is in answer to the second letter of explanation and defiance of M. de Bocanegra.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*Washington, June 20, 1842.*

SIR: After waiting for some time, in order that I might receive through the same channel the answer which you de [illegible] to your despatch of the 31st May, I have received only your letter of the 23d. This last letter of May 31st was written, as you will see, before it was possible for him to expect an answer to his first despatch, which was however soon forwarded, and [illegible] nature of the complaints of Mexico. [illegible] is highly exceptionable and offensive. [illegible] violations of honor and good faith on the part of the United States, not only in the most [illegible] but in the most indecorous manner.

You have not spoken of it as being [illegible] your circular to the members of the diplomatic corps.

On the receipt of this, you will inform Mr. Bocanegra, in which he was written, that the Secretary of State of the United States, on the [illegible] received the letter of the 27th of May, that the President of the United States considers the language and tone of that letter directly [illegible] United States, and highly offensive to the Government; and that he [illegible] directs that no other answer be given to it than a declaration that the conduct of the Government of the United States, in regard to the war between Mexico and Texas, having been always [illegible] governed by a strict and impartial regard to [illegible] obligations, will not be changed on account of [illegible] respect or in any degree. It is for the Government of Mexico to shall see fit to change the [illegible] Consist of present existing between the two countries, the responsibility remains with her.

I am, sir, your [illegible] servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To WALTER THOMPSON, Esq.

*Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Mexico.*

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## Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

July 8.—Schr. Sterling from N. York. 12—Schr. Washington from New York; Schr. Sarah Ann from New River.

DEPARTURES.

July 1.—Packet Schr. Gem Maria for [illegible]. 8.—Schrs. Ellen for Philadelphia, Texas for New York. 12.—Schr. Eliza Jane for Baltimore.

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FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 23.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 45 | | Lead, bar, | 7 | a 8 |
| Ditto, apple, | 33 | a 36 | Mackerel, | | |
| Bacon, | 6 | a 6½ | Molasses, | 33 | a 35 |
| Beeswax, | 27 | a 28 | Nails, | | |
| Butter, | 12½ | a 15 | Oil, Linseed, | 80 | a 85 |
| Bale Rope, | 8 | a 10 | Nails, cut, | 6 | a |
| Coffee, | 11 | a 12 | Powder, keg, | 5 | |
| Cotton, | 7 | a 8 | Rags, | 2 | |
| Cotton Bagging, | 20 | a 25 | Sugar, brown, | 6½ | a 7 |
| Corn, (scarce) | 60 | a 65 | Ditto, | 11 | |
| Copperas, | 3½ | a 4 | Lead, | 15 | a |
| Candles, E. P. | 17 | | Salt, | 50 | a 55 |
| Flour, | $6 | a $7 | Sack, | $3½ | a |
| Feathers, | 30 | a 35 | Tallow, | 10 | a |
| Flaxseed, | $1 00 | a $1 10 | Tin, box, | 14 | a |
| Hides, green, | 4 | a 5 | Tobacco, leaf, | 11 | a 15 |
| dry, | 12½ | a 14 | Wheat, | $1 | a $1 |
| Iron, | 5 | a 5½ | Whiskey, | 25 | a |
| Laid, | 6 | 7 | Wool, | 15 | a |
| Lime, | $1 | | | | |

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 13 a 15
3-4 ditto ditto, 25 a
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7 a
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14 a

WILMINGTON MARKET.—July 18.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; Rived Lumber 8 00; Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 14 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 8 00 a 9 00; Shingles 1 00 a 1 10; Corn 70 a 75, Sales of 22 a 25, Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

*Naval Stores.*—Turpentine fluctuates much, has been selling lately at 2 05, but brought to-day 2,10. Tar continues at 95 cts. There are larger supplies at market of both these articles than common at this season of the year.

*Lumber.*—There is scarcely any demand for this kind; not a sale to report.

*Timber.*—This article has advanced, say from 40 to 50 cents per M., as per actual sales.

*Bacon.*—Operations are reported at 6 cts. by the Hams have advanced 1½ or 2 cents.

*Lard.*—Sales in barrels at 6 a 6½, and in kegs at 6½ a 7.

*Corn.*—Still a scarcity at market, and the article good. We quote 70 to 75 cts.

*Rice.*—Not much in demand. Sales of fair at 2½, inferior at 2⅜. The very primest is held at 2¾.

CHERAW MARKET.—July 19.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee [illegible]; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour [illegible]; Feathers 33; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 1 a 1 25; Oats 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.


PERSONS who [illegible] it convenient to sett

# OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1842.


FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

## JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

*Election 1st Thursday (4th day) of August.*

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

## HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

ON THE 4th OF AUGUST, only a fortnight to-morrow, the great contest will take place, which is to decide for two years, perhaps for ten years, the political character of the State; which is to say whether the able and honest MOREHEAD, a son of the people, is again to preside over her affairs, or Louis D. Henry, a man utterly destitute of any substantial claim to the support of the people.

Let every Whig do his duty, faithfully and fearlessly.

Let his rallying cry be, MOREHEAD and reform against the extravagance, roguery, and ruin, of Locofocoism.

A letter from Raleigh says, "Accounts from all parts of the State (Craven County excepted) are of the most cheering character. We shall easily carry the Legislature."

We are on the eve of great events. The condition of our affairs with Mexico, (as will be seen in another part of this paper,) portends a speedy war with that Nation. The negotiation with England is believed to be almost broken off, in utter despair of an amicable arrangement; and then come rumors of wars in that quarter.

The Tariff bill, which Congress will pass, will be vetoed, and no regulations having been made *de facto* to collect duties under the old law, subsequent to the 1st inst. it is denied that any power exists to collect a revenue at all, and perfect certainty that the revenue under that old law cannot be sufficient to support the government. Congress will not, after the veto, attempt to pass another Tariff law. They cannot so far sink the independency of their branch of the government, as to do so. The result will be, that either no revenue, or an inadequate one, will be collected. Whether government can exist at all under such circumstances remains to be seen. An awful responsibility somewhere. We think it rests on the President, who in the language of the Declaration of Rights withdraws his assent to laws the most necessary for the public good," and whose acts usurpation of all the important Legislative power, in his own hands.

We have a great noise raised by the Madisonians, now allies, the Locofocos, about a grand scheme to impeach Mr. Tyler. These worthies declare that if the Whigs bring in articles of impeachment, it will suspend Mr. Tyler from office, and throw the government into the hands of Mr. Graham until the trial is concluded. If these gentlemen would but consult the Constitution, they would find that no harm can happen to the President until he is tried and *convicted*. There is no suspension of powers in the mean time. Of course the Whig party do not entertain any such views as are attributed to them. It is true that Mr. Tyler says he intends to bring in articles of Impeachment even if he could make his charges out to a *quibble*, they could not be passed, as it requires a majority of two-thirds of the Senate to pass them, and that majority cannot be obtained. Mr. Tyler's avowment therefore, is impolitic, as not expressly stated to be his own, and not the Whig party.

Such things are calculated to fill the mind of every candid man with concern. God grant that the worst may come! trouble out of them!

MR. TYLER'S VERACITY.—The following statements from the other members of the Harrisburg Convention, alluded to in our last:—

RALEIGH, July 6, 1842.

*Dear Sir*: I received your letter of the 2 inst. and was very much surprised in canvassing in Cumberland a short time since, that a conversation which took place during the Harrisburg Convention in the presence of yourself and the late lamented Governor Branch, in which John Tyler, now acting President of the United States, participated, and that Mr. Tyler admitted, that his views in relation to a National Bank had undergone a complete change, and that he did not think such an institution inconsistent with the prosperity of the Country," and to know whether I was present and heard the conversation.

I must say that I have a distinct recollection of a conversation which occurred at Gov. Owen's room, on the subject of a National Bank, though I do not consider being in company with Mr. Tyler during the Session of the Convention, of which I was a member, and that the tenor of his remarks was such as would have induced any one to believe that he changed his opinion in relation to the expediency of such an institution. I cannot now, it is true, recall any particular expression used by Mr. Tyler, as I know that the impress on left on my mind was such as I have stated. I knew at the time that Mr. Tyler *had* been formerly opposed to a National Bank, and this circumstance was calculated to impress more strongly upon my mind the purport of the remarks.

I would also say without the least hesitation that the former I was in company with Gov. Owen—in speaking of the opinions of Mr. Tyler on various subjects—he understood distinctly that he understood from Gov. Mr. T.) at Harrisburg, that his opinion on the subject of a United States Bank had undergone a change, and that he was then in favor of such an institution.

In reply to the other inquiry contained in your letter, I state that it was clearly understood at Harrisburg that Mr. Tyler was the ardent friend of Mr. Clay, and that he greatly desired his nomination. Mr. Clay was known to be in favor of a National Bank.

I have seen the letter of Mr. Tyler in reply to your letter which he evades by a *quibble*, alleging that he did not "open his lips *in Convention*." All I have to say in conclusion, is that I do not believe Mr. Tyler has forgotten the facts I have stated above. In fact it only shews that his memory is as short and as *convenient* as his "*conscience*."

I am truly your friend,

HENRY W. MILLER.

To Dr. F. J. HILL.

"THE OAKS," July 6, 1842.

*Dear Sir*: Yours of the 24th ult. from Pittsborough has been received, and I hasten to answer it. You state that in canvassing your County before you left, you stated to the People, that you had heard Mr. Tyler declare himself, while at Harrisburg in favor of the nomination of Mr. Clay, and of the establishment of a National Bank," and you inquire of me whether I was present and heard the conversation, and if not, "what you viewed or believed to be the opinions of Mr. Tyler on these subjects at the time referred to."

I was not in Gov. Owen's room, at the time the conversation to which you refer took place, (you say I believe Gov. Owen's room.) I can state, however, what I believe Mr. Tyler's opinions were, and the reasons for my belief.

I reached Baltimore on the morning of the 31 of December, about 8 o'clock, A. M. on my way to Harrisburg. I went immediately to Barnum's Hotel, and took my breakfast, as I was informed the Cars would leave for York at 9 o'clock. When I entered the breakfasting room, I found Mr. Kinney, of Elizabeth City, and Mr. Benjamin W. Leigh, of Virginia, at the table alone, both on their way to Harrisburg. In a few minutes after, Mr. Tyler entered the room and I was introduced to him by Mr. Kinney. As soon as breakfast was over, we all moved off for the depot and took the Cars together. Mr. Tyler and myself happened to fall in conversation on the way to the Cars, and we got seats near each other, and had considerable conversation together, turning mostly upon the subject of our trip to Harrisburg, and the prospects of the Whig party and the nominations to be made by the Convention at Harrisburg. In that conversation, Mr. *Tyler declared himself in warm and strong language in favor of Mr. Clay.* I thought at the time, he was as warm for Mr. Clay as I was, and you know that I voted for Mr. Clay in 1832, with only 40 others in my County, and that I have been his constant and unwavering supporter and advocate ever since.

Our conversation turned also upon the grounds of our opposition to Van Buren's Administration, the subject of the Currency, Banks, Exchanges, &c. Mr. Tyler declared himself decidedly opposed to the Sub-Treasury and to the State Banks as Fiscal Agents of the Government. He spoke of the derangement of the Currency and Exchanges, and of the great necessity of reform in the one, and of equalizing the other, and seemed to consider this the prominent object the Whigs had in view. I do not recollect that he stated, in so many words, that he was in favor of a National Bank, but from the whole tenor of his conversation upon the subject, his anxiety to regulate the currency and to equalize exchanges and his being so warm for Mr. Clay, whose plan, for effecting these objects, was the establishment of a National Bank, I inferred that Mr. Tyler himself was favorable to a National Bank. *I had no doubt about it from the general tenor of his conversation.* I was the more attentive to his conversation, because it was my first acquaintance with him and I was an Elector on the Ticket that supported him for Vice-President and Judge White for President. *I never had a conversation with any person on any subject, that I fit a more decided impression upon my mind as to the opinions of another, than this I fit upon me, that Mr. Tyler was in favor of Mr. Clay for the Presidency and of the establishment of a National Bank. As to the former I am not mistaken, I know that he said he did prefer Mr. Clay to any other person,* and I think that no person could have heard him upon the other subject, without coming to the conclusion that he was a Bank man.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM W. CHERRY.

We need not ask, whether any man doubts that Dr. Hill has fully sustained his own, and as clearly impeached the veracity of Mr. Tyler.

Another exposure has just occurred in Congress. Mr. Mathiot, of Ohio, gave an account of the interview between the Ohio Delegation and Mr. Tyler, at the Extra Session, in which Mr. Tyler told them if they would pass Ewing's bill he would sign it, and spoke at length of the various provisions of the different sections of the bill. They did pass it, and then Mr. Tyler said, "when I said I would approve and sign Mr. Ewing's bill, I had not then read the bill!"

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The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. American says that it can be established, that whilst President Tyler was making loud professions of support in case of need to the actual government of Rhode Island, he was in secret correspondence with Dorr, encouraging his efforts to subvert that government. There must be some mistake about this. Tyler cannot be so bad or so foolish as that.

*From yesterday's Raleigh Register.*

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We have been favored with the following Correspondence for publication, which clears up the whole mystery about Mr Henry's pay as Spanish Commissioner. It will be seen that Mr Henry attempts to *quibble* about the word *damages*, but Gov. Dudley explains the whole transaction so clearly, that "he who runs may read."

*Fayetteville, June 16, 1842.*

*Dear Sir*: When Gov. Morehead addressed the citizens of this town, on the 7th instant, he charged, in *substance*, that I had had a Government Draft protested, which I had received in payment of my salary as Spanish Commissioner, and had demanded and received from the Government *damages*. I asked him for his authority, when he replied, to this effect, *that he believed Gov. Dudley had informed him, that he had advised me not to have it protested.*

I do deny, as I now do, that any such occurrence took place between us, *for I never had a Gov't Draft protested, and I never demanded or received any damages over and above my lawful salary.*

I will thank you to inform me, at an early moment, whether you did make such a statement to Governor Morehead, and if so, where, when, and all the accompanying circumstances.

I may have occasion to use your letter, and therefore think it proper to inform you of it.

Most respectfully, yours,

LOUIS D. HENRY.

HON. EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

*Washington, June 18, 1842.*

*Dear Sir*: Your favor of the 16th instant has this moment been received, and I hasten to reply, agreeably to your request, that I have, several times, mentioned heretofore, as events might bring up such subjects for conversation, and not long since incidentally, in the presence of Gov. Morehead, on reference being made to your charge on the Whigs of tarnishing the honor of the country, that you had forgotten having had the Government, under your own favorite Administration, protested for pecuniary advantage. That we met going North, perhaps in 1837, soon after you had adjourned or ended your labors of Spanish Commissioner, and I understood you to say, among other matters, your object in going North was to sell a protested draft of or on the Government which, under an order of Mr Woodbury, was thereby made equal to specie in all Custom House and Land Office payments, and in New York they were in demand at good premium. I do not recollect that you said how, or for what, you had received the draft, nor the amount, but as you had just come off your labors as Commissioner, I had no doubt the draft was for your wages, and of considerable amount. I was strengthened in that opinion by your reply to my inquiry—"why did you protest the Government, did you want specie?" or to that purport. To which you replied, that you did not want specie, but wished to give the draft specie value. And to the further inquiry—"what would you do with your New York money?" I understood you to say that you would deposit in New York and check on it when you got home, and expected to get 1 or 2 per cent. more," and I thought you claimed some little credit for the ingenuity and skill of the arrangement.

We concluded to delay our journey in Philadelphia, to witness the launch of the "big Ship" *Pennsylvania*, although you expressed some reluctance, for fear drafts might fall in the mean time in New York—that you had tried the Philadelphia market, and it was below New York. After our arrival in New York, you made inquiry, and said your fears had been realized—that drafts had fallen, and that you should lose 1 to 2 per cent. I recollect distinctly that you said how much you did or could get, but the precise amount has now escaped my recollection, but I believe it was 5 to 6 per cent.

These are the prominent incidents remaining in my recollection, and all received from yourself, directly and incidentally, in several conversations. I never saw the draft, nor was present at your inquiries of the price in Philadelphia and New York, or when and where you sold; but I never for a moment doubted that you had the Government draft protested, and sold the same in New York at 5 to 6 per cent. *premium*. The impression was strongly made on my mind by yourself, and you must certainly have known that I so understood you, from the questions I asked, and should have corrected the impression, if you did not intend to involve the transaction in a quibble for some purpose or other.

You say that "I never had a Government draft protested, and I never demanded or received any damages from the Government, nor one dollar over and above my lawful salary." Now opposing what you say, to what you informed me heretofore, I cannot doubt but you had a draft either protested, or *to be protested*, or purchased some other draft which had been protested, and it was perfectly understood both by seller and buyer, that it should be done under the order of Mr. Woodbury, to give it the higher value at the Custom House, and hence the *premium* you received!

I never advised you not to protest the Government; it was done when we met, is the impression on my mind. I only asked, "why you protested—did you want specie?" I never said you received damages, but *premium* in the sale. The Government, I believe, never pay damages; the terms premium and damages have probably been confounded. I know nothing of the amount you received, whether more or less than your lawful salary.

I either learned from you, or some other person, I think from you, about the same time, that Mr. Woodbury's Clerks, and perhaps himself, demanded Specie for their wages, and if refused, that they protested, to give the specie value in payment to the Custom House. Now, perhaps, they sold *first*; if so, it must have been with the perfect understanding that such a process would necessarily take place to give them the premium value under Mr. Woodbury's sage order—and in this way they could say that they never had the Government protested—No! not they!

It struck me as extraordinary, that Mr. Woodbury would pass an order, the tendency of which was to invite the citizens to protest their own Government, and that a gentleman of your standing and wealth, holding an honorable and lucrative office under your favorite administration, would avail yourself of the advantage of such an order for a small premium.

If I have not before had the correct history of this affair, my curiosity begins to be excited to learn it. Why should it be mystified or concealed? Give it to me, and it will afford me pleasure to do you justice.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't

E. B. DUDLEY.

[We have no time for comment on this *rich* correspondence. Observe the dates of the letters—a month ago. Mr Henry intended to *use* Gov'r Dudley's letter; and yet not a whisper is heard about it, even in this town. What is the irresistible inference! Why, simply, *that Mr Henry knew that Gov Dudley's statement was true, and made in so clear and matter-of-fact a form, that no sophistry could obscure or weaken it. It showed that Mr Henry in* 1837 *contradicted Mr Henry in* 1842. OBSERVER.

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GOV. MOREHEAD IN THE WEST.—We observe in the Western papers the Governor's appointments, say from the 1st inst. to the 30th. During the 26 intervening work-days, the Governor makes *nineteen* speeches, and travels probably an average of 20 or 30 miles a day. The appointments in many of the counties have already been filled. The following are yet to take place:—

Statesville, Thursday 21st.
Mocksville, Friday 22d.
Salisbury, Saturday 23d.
Reids Store, Monday 25th.
Charlotte, Tuesday 26th.
Concord, Wednesday 27th.
Stanly, Thursday 28th.
Lawrenceville, Friday 29th.
Flat Swamp, Saturday 30th.

We deeply regret our inability to copy the Admirable Address of the Whig Central Committee. Mr. Clay's speech, which we had commenced before it came to hand, excludes that and several other things which we could wish to publish.

Our readers must not fail to read Mr. Clay's speech. It is most able and unanswerable.

NOMINATIONS OF MR. CLAY.—All over the country the Whig papers are placing the name of Henry Clay at their head, as their *only* Candidate for the Presidency; and the States are one after another falling into line. Delaware has just unanimously nominated him, through her Whig State Convention. A State Convention is to be held in Maryland on the 24th of August, which will follow in the same lead.

NEW COTTON.—The Editor of the Savannah Georgian has been presented with a boll of new Cotton, picked on the 28th of June. We see notices of new cotton in other Southern papers, but none so early as this. The staple is stated to be very long and fine.

HOMICIDE.—A man named Grice was shot by his son-in-law, Chasen, in this county, on Wednesday last.

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.—Since our last, in which we showed the mutual dependence of all these great interests on each other, and the miserable folly of pulling down manufactures on the plea that "ours is a farming and commercial country," we have met with the two following authorities directly in point. Let our farmers read the following statements of Mr. Hudson, and then say whether they desire to destroy the manufactories of Massachusetts, and convert all these *consumers*, into *producers*, of agricultural productions.

Mr Hudson entered upon the subject to show the advantages which the agricultural States derive from the manufacturing. He came prepared with a large amount of statistics of a very interesting and striking character to sustain the positions he assumed. From these it appeared that Massachusetts imports from the other States of the Union $42 000.000 worth of flour, bacon, pork, beef, butter, cheese, lard, tint, leather, hides, skins, iron, cotton, rice, tobacco, and articles of every variety of American production, nearly the whole of which is consumed in that State; while the whole amount of the domestic exports of the country of that kind have only been about eighty or ninety millions a year, for some years past; thus showing that Massachusetts, alone, furnishes a home market for the products of the farm equal to about one half of the foreign consumption of those articles. Mr. Hudson stated another important fact, namely, that of the goods imported into the port of New York for the last year, 74 per cent, or nearly 3-4 had been imported by foreigners on foreign account;—showing that Americans were driven out of business at home, by foreigners."

Let the Locofocos read what Gen. Jackson said in 1824, and deny, either its correctness or the patriotism of the man.

So far as the Tariff before us embraces the design of fostering and preserving within ourselves the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, *I would advocate and support it.* Providence has filled our mountains and plains with minerals—with lead, iron and copper, and given us climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool.—Those being the grand material of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them *adequate* and *fair* protection, that our *manufactories* and *laborers* may be placed on a fair competition with those of *Europe*, and that we may have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential in war. Beyond this I look at the *Tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and revenue;* and with a view to the discharge of our national debt. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? *Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products?* Except for cotton, he neither has a foreign nor a home market.—Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels for labor should be multiplied. Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor—employ it in *mechanism and manufactures*, thereby erecting a home market for your *bread-stuffs*, and distributing labor to the most profitable amounts, and benefits for the country will result. *In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized.*"

In General Jackson's first and second Annual Messages, and probably the others, also, the same idea is very strongly inculcated.

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It is not necessary to reply to the misrepresentations of Gov. Morehead in the last Carolinian. It is enough to say, that there is scarcely a truth in the whole batch.

FISHER'S ADDRESS.—Of all the *vile* documents we have ever laid our eyes upon, the Address to the People of North Carolina, written by Charles Fisher, and adopted *without being read*, by the Locofoco Convention at Salisbury, is the very worst. We venture to say, that it contains more deliberate, glaring falsehood, more scoundrelly appeals to base passions, than any other man ever collected together within the same space. It beats Mr. Henry's Letter of Acceptance, not that the latter was deficient in the will, but that Fisher has more talents, and more recklessness, if that be possible. When we sat down to read it, we did think of reviewing it, but the task would be an endless one. Every line would have to be considered separately, for almost every line contains a falsehood.

The bold effrontery with which he makes his most unfounded assertions, is marvellous. Take the following examples:

He says that the "Banking System is the offspring of Federal or Whig policy;" that "the Whig party have always been the advocates of the Banking system, while the Democratic party have as uniformly been opposed to it;" that "99 out of every 100 of the owners and managers of Banks are Whigs."

Let us meet these assertions in order. *Every Bank now in existence in North Carolina was chartered by the Locofoco party!* They were all chartered by the Legislature of 1833-4, which contained a large majority of Fisher's party. So much as to the parentage of the System in this State. As to the U. S. Bank, it is a well known fact, that that was a Republican and not a Federal measure. A large majority of the Republicans in Congress voted *for* it, and a large majority of the Federalists voted *against* it.

In 1833, Fisher himself introduced a bill into our Legislature, to create a Bank to belong to the State, with a capital of Three Millions of dollars, the three millions to be borrowed from British bankers! He made a long Report and a speech in favor of this scheme, in which he cited the beautiful examples of the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi, each of which had established such Banks, and had borrowed the capital; and all of which he strenuously urged as worthy of imitation by North Carolina. Mr. Graham, our present Whig Senator in Congress, moved the indefinite postponement of this bill, and it was indefinitely postponed, 73 to 54, but Fisher and thirty-one of his present party friends voted against the postponement, including Allison, Cotton, Daniel, Montgomery, and other lights of the Democracy. And yet "the Whig party have always been the advocates of the Banking system, while the Democratic party have as uniformly been opposed to it!" Could impudence and mendacity go further than this?

But "99 out of 100 owners and managers of Banks are Whigs." Look around you and see if this be true. Out of 17 individuals in Fayetteville as Managers or officers of Banks, according to Fisher's proportion, there should be about one-sixth of one Democrat. There are, in fact, no less than seven whole ones, including Fisher's candidate for Governor, who is still, we presume, the Attorney for the "thieves," as he called them, whose company he has kept for twenty years past. How is it as to the owners of the Banks? There are not probably 100 such in this town, and yet it would give us no trouble without a list of the Stockholders, to count up 25 or 30 Locofocos among them.

The reader may think that the paragraph from which we made the above extracts is matchless; but it is not so. See the following:—

"The People may thank the Democrats of North Carolina, that our State is now clear of debt;—they always set their faces against Whig schemes for borrowing money to embark in wild plans of Internal Improvements; but for this, as bad off as the people now are, their condition would be ten times worse."

Fisher himself urged the Legislature to borrow three millions to invest in a Bank; Henry wanted five millions borrowed in 1833 to "embark in wild plans of Internal Improvement;" Haywood proposed, in the same year, that the State should *borrow* such a sum "as would give substantial assistance in the prosecution of Internal Improvement," and that it should be repaid by a land tax for the next 20 years; Henry, Saunders, and Strange, in 1838, proposed that the State should borrow three millions, for these same mad schemes; and Henry *now* says he will stand or fall by that proposition of 1838!

Is it possible to treat such a set with any thing like respect? We confess we cannot read with composure such vile slanders of the Whigs, and such wholesale falsehoods laudatory of themselves. And these political cheats are now endeavoring to gull the people of North Carolina into putting in their hands the destinies of the State!

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Some weeks ago we copied from the Wilmington Chronicle a paragraph in regard to the failure of the Locofoco Convention at Salisbury to nominate Mr. Calhoun, at the close of which the Chronicle asked, "Did not Judge Strange, with eight or nine other prominent Democrats, declare if the nomination of Mr. Calhoun should be made they would secede from the party?"

Judge Strange has published a long letter, in which he says, that though he did strongly oppose a nomination, it was from no objection to Mr. Calhoun, but only to the *time*. And that if Mr. C. should be the candidate of his party, he will yield him a hearty support, &c.

The paragraph copied in our paper was plainly marked as from the Wilmington Chronicle; was inserted as any other matter not Editorial, without the slightest pretext for any one to attribute its authorship to this paper. And yet we find in Judge Strange's letter the following paragraph:—

"I cannot be so uncharitable as to suppose that the form of the question was chosen either by the Editor in whose paper the article originally appeared, or that of the one from which it is now taken, to insinuate and have believed what they knew to be false—but that they have in truth been induced in some way to believe that the facts are as their questions suppose them."

What Judge Strange could not be "so uncharitable as to suppose," he would have done well not to be so uncharitable as to *insinuate;* for no man knows better than Judge Strange, that the form in which he has put his disclaimer is the very form in which an insinuation is conveyed. He most unjustifiably and untruly associated the Editor of this paper with the Editor of the Chronicle as having any thing to do with the "form of the question," and speaks of the questions as "*their*" questions. Judge Strange doubtless well knew this to be *utterly unfair*, but being prepared to contradict a hypothetical assertion of the *Chronicle*, the opportunity was too good a one to connect the Editor of this paper with the denounced assertion, and give the "hurra boys" a new chance to charge the Observer with falsehood.

We had no information whatever in regard to the truth or falsehood of the Chronicle's question. The fact that a nomination was strongly desired by the Calhoun men, and yet was not made, induced us to credit the Chronicle's article, and to copy it.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, on Monday the 11th, Mr. Preston introduced a resolution calling on the President for correspondence relative to Mexican affairs. This produced considerable debate, in which Messrs. Preston, Sevier, Allen, and Walker participated, in which some very warlike language was uttered, not only towards Mexico, but England also. The resolution was adopted.

A long Executive Session was held.

On Tuesday, private bills occupied the day.

On Wednesday, private bills and Executive business.

On Thursday, a message from the President was received, covering the late correspondence between Mexico and the U. States. (For portions of this highly interesting correspondence, see another column.) Messrs. Preston, Sevier, Crittenden and Linn, severally commended, most emphatically, the language of Mr. Webster in reply to the hectoring letters of the Mexicans. And all seemed to consider a war as highly probable.

Nothing of importance on Friday or Saturday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Messrs. Holmes, Lewis, Botts, Allen, C. J. Ingersoll, Warren, Hunter, Dean, Irvin, Clifford, and Slade, each spoke an hour on the Tariff bill, protracting the session of the House till 11 at night.

Mr. Lewis of Ala. opposed protection. Among his arguments, and as a sample of them, he said that the only way for the manufacturers to become more prosperous, was "to produce cheaper." [One would think that manufactured goods were low enough already; but certain it is that they can only be brought down lower by lowering the wages of labor, which no one in this country ought to desire, but which this Locofoco member would seem to call for.]

Mr. Botts's speech was principally relative to impeaching the President, who he said, had acted illegally in prescribing the mode of collecting duties, when the law expressly said the mode should be fixed by law. He thought there was no remedy but impeachment or revolution. And at the proper time he intended to move on the subject. In doing so, he disclaimed acting by the counsel of the Whig party. He acted without advice or consultation with any one, and he intended to have the sole honor and the sole odium.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Thompson and Cary spoke, when, at 12 o'clock, according to previous order, the House proceeded to brief debate and vote upon various amendments, which occupied the day.

On Wednesday, a great variety of proposed amendments were acted on.

On Thursday, the House was again engaged on numerous amendments to the Tariff Bill.

Friday and Saturday were spent on the same bill. At a late hour on Saturday the bill PASSED the House, by a vote of 116 to 112.

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FREE TRADE.—It is a very captivating idea of the advocates of pretended Free Trade, that "every man should buy where he can buy cheapest." We deny the truth of the proposition. As applied to the whole nation, or to the many small communities of which the nation is composed, the doctrine is suicidal.

There is no question but that we can buy many kinds of manufactured goods in Europe cheaper than we can buy them or make them in this country; because labour and living are lower there than here. But it is vastly better that the farmer of North Carolina should *exchange his produce* for American goods at the higher price, than to pay *cash* for the English at the lower. The English will not take his produce. They forbid him to sell or exchange it there. Now supposing there were no patriotism to gratify, it is undoubtedly easier and cheaper, under this state of things, to pay in produce. The manufacturers of the North furnish a market for the agricultural productions of the South, that could no where else be had.

Illustrate the matter by any community—our own town for example. We have here a great many mechanics,—shoe and boot makers, tailors, carriage makers, cabinet makers, painters, &c. We say it is the direct interest of every individual in this community to sustain, even at a higher price, our own mechanics, than to "buy where we can buy cheapest." From greater skill and economy in manufacture, more extensive operations, or some other cause, every man knows that he can buy a coat, or a pair of boots, or a carriage, cheaper at the North, than in this town. And yet no man will deny, that what he pays to a mechanic here is in a measure returned to him again, whilst the profit on a similar purchase in New York goes to build up that city and to impoverish our own. As between this community and New York, so between this country and foreign nations. The cases are exactly parallel, the only difference being that one is on a larger scale than the other.

We ask the Fayetteville mechanic whether *he* thinks that we should "buy where we can buy cheapest." For one, we reply in the negative. Newspapers may be bought, and printing executed, cheaper at the North than we can afford them. But we think it the *interest*, not to say the duty, of the mechanic from whom we buy, to buy from us, and *vice versa*, in preference to buying from one who will not take in return the produce of his labor.

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It is a favorite resort of the Locofocos, when they cannot cram their destructive doctrines down the throats of the people, to resort to personal abuse, and pry into the private affairs of individuals opposed to them, in hopes to break down the influence of the facts promulgated by those individuals. Thus Gov. Morehead was most impudently questioned by Mr. Henry, whether he was not indebted to the Banks, and a labored attempt was made to produce a belief that if he was so indebted he could not be honest in his politics. This slavish idea, worthy only of a contracted mind and a corrupt heart, was sufficiently exposed by the Governor in connection with his emphatic denial of any indebtedness to the Banks. But driven off in this quarter, Mr. Henry's organ now has it that the Governor "is said to be largely indebted to his cousin Jesse Harper, and hence his appointment on the Internal Improvement Board." !!! We know not, and we care not, whether this be true or false, but from the source from which it emanates we doubt not that it is false. We leave to Mr. Henry all the honor and the emolument he can gain from such a despicable warfare.

The same formidable argument has been used against the Editor of this paper. Not only has it been asserted that he is indebted to the Banks, but it is gravely charged that some of his friends are also indebted to them!! We have not the slightest objection to admitting the fact. And to relieve the distressing anxiety of these worthies on the subject, we have great pleasure in informing them, that we are abundantly able to pay all our debts, both to the Banks and individuals, several times over. We should be a little better able to accomplish that object, however, if some of the Locofocos themselves could be induced to pay *us*, and particularly the reputed author of the specimen of billingsgate in the last Carolinian which hails from Sampson county. The writer of that article, (if rumor has fixed on the right man,) has for several years resisted all our importunities thus to aid us in paying our debts. He has not credit or character enough to get a debt at Bank.

The same writer makes it a subject of imputation against us, that we own stock in a Cotton Factory. This makes *two* truths, wonderful to tell, in one article. It is true, that, in the hope to benefit ourself, *and* the community in which we reside, we did, in more prosperous times, take stock in a cotton factory. If we had been as *prudent*, and *patriotic*, as Mr. Henry, we should have invested our money, not where it could aid in reviving the drooping prosperity of our own town and State, afford employment at high wages to hundreds of poor persons, and raise the price of all agricultural productions,—but in "Ohio State Stocks, Louisiana Bank Stocks, Rail Road Bonds guarantied by the State, Cape Fear and Bank of State Stocks," &c. &c. For such a *patriotic* course, we might have received the plaudits of our present revilers.

The same writer quotes from the Observer of March 17, 1831, a paragraph expressing our preference for Mr. Calhoun as a candidate for the Presidency, as "a man of brilliant talents, great experience, and unblemished private character," and asserts, that he, Mr. Calhoun, was then "the open, avowed Nullifier, against a Tariff, and against a U. S. Bank." The writer has not been so fortunate here in his facts. Mr. Calhoun was not, in March 1831, "the open, avowed Nullifier." His Exposition of his opinions on that subject is dated July 26th, 1831, and even that was so written as to produce many doubts and denials of his entertaining that doctrine—denials which we made along with others, both before and after its publication until he took open ground with South Carolina in her attempt to nullify by armed resistance. Since that time Mr. Calhoun has never been our choice for President, though we are quite willing now to accord to him "brilliant talents, great experience, and unblemished *private* character."

Equally false are the writer's assertions that Mr. Calhoun was opposed to a U. S. Bank in 1831, and that we were *also* opposed to it.

These are not the only falsehoods of the writer, who, if we know him, has himself followed Calhoun through all his windings, in favor of Tariff and against Tariff, in favor of Bank and against Bank, in favor of Jackson and against Jackson, by turns Nullifier, Whig, and Locofoco. "Every thing by turns and nothing long."

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RALEIGH AND GASTON BONDS.—We learn that some persons have taken up the impression, from the artfully written effusions of "Cumberland," in the Raleigh Standard, that the Literary Board has invested the interest of the Fund in Bonds of the above Company, in such a way as to increase the State's liability to loss. This is a mistake. The following is the whole story:—

The Legislatures of 1838-9 and 1840-1, guaranteed the payment of the Bonds of that Company to the amount of $860 000. The Literary Board has purchased perhaps $50,000 of these bonds. Does that increase the liability of the State? Not a dollar. It is still but $800,000. But it is said that this $50,000 will be lost to the Fund. This cannot happen until both the Rail Road Company and the State fail. The Literary Board is a distinct corporation, and can just as fully enforce payment from the Rail Road or the State as any other corporation or individual.

The Locofoco idea of the matter seems to be, in brief, that it was wrong to invest the interest of the School Fund in these bonds, because the Company is insolvent, they say, and they look forward to a repudiation of the State's guarantee. How or why else can it be wrong to buy the bonds! We trust, however, that the Locofoco party will never be allowed to come into power, with any intentions by which the unsullied honor of the good old North State may be tarnished. Let the people look to it. If they permit that party to get a majority in the next Legislature, the doctrine of repudiation,—of rascally, thievish repudiation,—will be broached at or before the next Legislature; and the good name of North Carolina will be gone forever.

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The Locos have probably carried the Louisiana Election. The vote is exceedingly small. So much the more honor will North Carolina acquire for "stopping that ball."

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RESUMPTION IN VIRGINIA.—The Banks in Virginia have resolved to resume on the 15th of September, six weeks in advance of the day fixed by the Legislature.

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*The Contest Given up.*—Louis D. Henry, the Loco Foco Candidate for Governor in this State, has given formal notice through the last "Standard," that his "health is too feeble to endure the exposure, excitement, and labor of a political canvass, *at this season of the year.*" Or, in other words, he abandons the race, and leaves his competitor to walk over the political course! Could the wishes of the Whigs have been consulted, they would have preferred his meeting Gov. Morehead in every County of the State. As it is, we fear it may have the effect of diminishing our majority, by keeping away Whig voters from the Polls. But let each soldier stand to his gun—each Freeman to his post. No faltering, or apathy, because success is certain. If we do our work well this time, it won't require so great an effort hereafter. Let us then

Advance our standards, set upon our foes:
Our battle-cry—Brave HARRY OF THE WEST—
Inspire us with determin'd resolution,
Upon them! *Victory sits on our helms!*

*Raleigh Register.*

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*The Whig Press in North Carolina.*—The cause of Mr. Clay is being wafted by the prosperous *Gales* of the Register—is receiving a *Hale* and *Hearty* support from the Fayetteville Observer and Hillsborough Recorder, while the Halifax Advocate is unravelling the *Webb* of Loco Foco sophistry, and the Oxford Mercury, in the most *Wiley* manner, is poking the Locos under the fifth rib. With this phalanx arrayed against him, we would suggest to a certain "fat friend" of ours in Raleigh, the propriety of making preparations for *Loring* his "*Standard*," for we can assure him that the more he attempts to "head" the Whigs, the *Morehead*-ed he will himself be.

*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

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*Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Bal. Rep.*

"Cousin Pat, *alias* Louis D. Henry, breakfasted, dined and supped in these capes, on Funeral expenses, and a widow's allowance. Yes, Cousin Pat was very *pat* on that subject. The people of Buncombe and Mr. Henry were mutually deceived in each other. Before he came up here, we took him to be a man of sense, and he took us to be fools. He may muddy the water in the Piney-woods, but he can't come it in the Mountains."

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MARRIED,

In St. John's Church, in this town, on Sunday afternoon last, by the Rev. Mr. Everest, Mr. THOS. H. BYRNE, to Miss MARY P. WALKER, third daughter of the late Carleton Walker.

In Raleigh, on the 12th inst. by the Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana, Hon. KENNETH RAYNER, of the House of Representatives, to Miss SUSAN POLK, daughter of the late Col. William Polk.

In Wilmington, on the 7th, by the Rev. Mr. Stacy, Mr. WILLIAM S. ANDERSON, to Miss FRANCES CAROLINE RADCLIFFE, daughter of Mr. N. Radcliffe, formerly of Charleston, S. C.

By F. M. Guyol, Associate Judge of the City Court of N. Orleans, on the 5th of May, ROBERT LIVINGSTON DE COIN, at his own domicil, in Bacchus street, corner of Clio, with Miss LEONORA ROBERTS, both of this city.—*N. O. Picayune.*

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DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday last, MARY ANN, infant daughter of Alfred P. and Morgiana Hurt, aged 7 months.

In Bladen county, on the 19th ultimo, JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq., for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, aged 86 years.

Suddenly, in Chatham County, N. C. on the 5th inst. JAMES KERBY, Sen. in the 82nd year of his age.

In Selma, Ala. on the 1st July, ASA WILLIAM, second son of Maj. John M. and Eliza Strong, of that place, aged 2 years 7 months and 2 days.

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## WARSAW STAGE.

THE hour of departure of the Warsaw Stage is changed to 6 o'clock P. M. instead of 8 P. M. so as to meet the Cars at Warsaw, and remove any danger of failure to arrive there in time for either mail in the line.

BLOCKER & LOVE.

July 20. 11-1w

# NEW CROCKERY
## AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to call a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

*April* 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Glasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

# NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

## DRY GOODS,
## HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

*Fayetteville, May* 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

*April* 5, 1842. 96tf

*On hand,*

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

## LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by bbl. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

*October* 18, 1841. 73tf

# NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

## GROCERIES,
## Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil. (Shoe and Bank.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and F F,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

## NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

### OLD LINE.

*To sail punctually every week during the year.*

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig BOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

*July* 24, 1841. 60-tf.

☞ The Exercises of the Schools at Ashborough, will be resumed on the 4th of July next, and end the 15th December;—the Male Department under the direction of John D. Clancey, and the Female Department under the direction of Mrs. A. S. Whitney. Terms of tuition as heretofore. Board can be had in the village and vicinity, at from $4 to $6 per month.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Sec. to the Board.*

*June* 15, 1842. 7-6w

## State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term*, 1842.

**Moses Myrick and others, *vs.* James Myrick and Alfred Brower, Adm'r.**

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Myrick, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that unless the said James Myrick come in at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1842, and 66th year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, *C. C. C.*

6)

# NEW GOODS.

## JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

*July* 14, 1840. 6tf

## LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

*Fayetteville, August* 2, 1841. 61-tf.

## FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

*February* 1, 1842. 87tf

## CHOICE PROPERTY
### *At Private Sale.*

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

## REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

***DWELLING on Hay Mount.***

Which requires no description. And also, a

***Valuable Summer Residence***

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.

*December* 6, 1841. 73tf

## GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
### At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 12, 1837. 58tf

## FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

*June* 16, 1841 54-tf.

## Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 5, 1840. 14tf

## FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road. Apply to H. LEETE.

*June* 28, 1842. 8-tf

## PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*May* 12, 1841. 49-1Y

## D. K. McRAE,

*Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,*

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Sampson. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

*April* 5, 1842. 96-tf

## PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

*Fayetteville, May* 25, 1842. 3-3m

N. B. On hand a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

## Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

*January* 18, 1842. 87tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

*Fayetteville, October* 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 100 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville

*February* 7, 1842. 88tf

## Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

*January* 18, 1842 85tf

## NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon: Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

*March* 1, 1842.

## DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

### E. W. DREXIUS

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

*Fayetteville, February* 22, 1842. 90-1Y

## $100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of the sands sold in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO., *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

# JAMES SUNDY,
## Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

*Fayetteville, April* 27, 1841. 47tf

# H. ERAMBERT,
## TAILOR,

Next door North of the Bank of the State, corner of Franklin and Gillespie Streets,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, who pay for their work when done, that he will thankfully receive and attend to their orders, at his usual high prices. Gentlemen cannot expect to have fine work done unless they pay *fine* prices for it. He employs the best workmen in town, and has to pay them the best prices given in town—he does not trust his work to boys. He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, and if the work done by him does not fit, it will not be suffered to be taken away.

☞ Cutting done to order, and warranted to be as well done as if cut to be made in his Shop, *when made as cut.*

*May* 28, 1842. 4-3m

## University of Maryland.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Regular Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the 31st of October, and continue four months. The Preliminary Course of Lectures, to which Students are admitted without additional charge, will commence on the first Monday of September. These Lectures are wholly independent of the Regular Course, which is complete in itself. The term will be considered entire to all who enter before the 10th of November.

NATHANIEL POTTER, M. D.—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL, M. D.—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Obstetrics.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D.—Professor of Surgery.

SAMUEL CHEW, M. D.—Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene.

JOSEPH ROBY, M. D.—Professor of Special and General Anatomy.

SAMUEL CHEW, *Dean.*

*June* 24, 1842. 9-8w

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having located himself permanently in Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as an agent for the sale of

***Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,***

and all other Country produce. He will also give attention to the purchasing of any kind of MERCHANDISE. His purpose is to remain in Wilmington both Winter and Summer.

L. MALLETT.

*May* 4, 1842. 1tf

## OWEN HOUSTON,

*Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,*

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

**MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,**

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks.

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him, and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

*September* 4, 1841. 66tf

## WHIPPLE'S
## COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

### CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the Cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*

*Adams*, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE,

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.

*June* 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE.

*Adams, Jefferson co., New York.*

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89-6m

## $30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from this City on the 22d ultimo, a negro woman named HAGAR. Said woman was purchased in Charleston, S. C. about two weeks since. She is a dark mulatto, between 25 and 30 years of age, five feet 3 or 4 inches in height. When spoken to, she generally holds her head down, and has a scar on one heel. She is intelligent, and may endeavor to pass as a free person, and may have procured papers for the purpose. The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be paid, on her being delivered to the Jailor of Wake County.

*Raleigh, June* 27. 8-5w

## MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

*Fayetteville, June* 18, 1842. 7tf

## French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 1, 1840. 13tf

## Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYE STUFFS.—Ground Logwood, Fustic, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copivia, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*May* 31, 1842 4tf

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

### C. C. SMITH
*(From London,)*

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

**WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,**

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

*November* 12, 1841. 76tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*

*December* 13, 1841.

## GEO. D. HUBBARD,
### *Draper and Tailor,*

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

## Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

*April* 9, 1842. 97tf

## SPLENDID LOTTERIES
### FOR JULY, 1842.

***J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.***

**$25,000! $12,500!**

## Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class K for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 30, 1842.

GRAND PRIZES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $25,000 | 20 Prizes of | $1,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 12,500 | 20 Prizes of | 500 |
| 1 Prize of | 5,000 | 40 Prizes of | 300 |
| 1 Prize of | 4,420 | &c. | &c. |

1st drawn No. $20; 2d or 3d, $16; 4th or 5th, $12; lowest prize $10.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

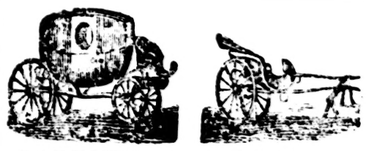
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of Packages of 22 Whole Tickets | | | $120 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 22 Half do | 60 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 22 Quarter do | 30 00 |

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

*June* 21, 1842. 8td-pd



## GARDNER & McKETHAN,
### *Carriage Makers,*

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
5 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1, 1842.

***Blanks for sale at this Office.***

## TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
### FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

*February* 10, 1842. 4tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the Will and Testament of Col. Jas. McBryde, dec'd, at the September term last of the County Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

*November* 22, 1841.

## SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

## TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of sarsaparilla.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of the medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in which Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, when any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain ease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the usual vigour of the constitution; and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is to be curialized. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases, and, in severe cases will effect a perfect cure after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by castor oil and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents Nos. 90 and 92, Maiden Lane, New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*March* 19, 1842. 9tf

### *Important to the Afflicted.*

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest, and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms of every kind. Over 500,000 boxes have been sold. Not one instance has occurred of their failure.

*Opinion of the Press.*—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the best and most efficacious medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a bad cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have found among our children to work like a charm.—*Sun.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 13tf

## TO THE AFFLICTED.

### Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup.

For diseases of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public to, twelve years, and as fast as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and the use without the omission of even one dose. Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health.

What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humours, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and permicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which the wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application. The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. SPEED.

*November* 8, 1841. 75tf

## Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office